Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,106—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 8. 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th August	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9691
8th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIALE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

For Accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Siracusa	3,500	Giuliano	15th Aug. 1910
Duca Saldaino	4,880	G. Ronchi	15th Sept. "
R. Rubattino	4,930	L. Mancini	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Aug. 1910
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. "
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco	16th Oct. "

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
No. 69 Hornby Road.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons on Friday, 12th Aug. at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,495 tons, on Thursday, 11th Aug. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 8th Aug. sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 13th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

6th August, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. 1910.
SALAZIE	5,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,265	X	19th Jan 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug. 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Aug. 1910
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th "
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. "
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	30th "
ORCADSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne	15th Oct. "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. "
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	603
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For furtner particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM :—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak). F. M. S	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34,

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	JOHORE. (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YOLILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NAPIER CAR

From 10 H. P. to 90 H. P. 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders.

From £233 to £1712. Chasis valve with Tyres.

"WHEN the authoritative history of the automobile is compiled, no production will loom larger in its pages than the NAPIER CAR. As a British production it unquestionably led the van in the motor industry, and its triumphs set the seal upon the British car for reliability, silence, speed and economy. Motor car manufacturers owe much to the firm of Napier, for when the foreign, and particularly French, builders sent forth their products on an all-conquering mission, Messrs. NAPIER were practically the only firm, with any pretensions, to enter the lists against them; and an admirable fight did they put up.

We have to travel back nearly a decade to find the Napier car's first successes, full marks, fastest time and a gold medal being awarded to it in 1901. Then in 1902 it sensationally won the great international event the Gordon-Bennett Cup. This victory created little less than consternation in the foreign camps, for till then British competition had been regarded as a negligible factor. But to show that reliability, as well as speed, was a feature of the Napier car, Mr. C. J. Glidden drove 5,125 miles through Europe, a feat that then, few manufacturers would have liked to submit their cars to.

From this time on, success followed success, every conceivable event connected with motoring being annexed, including all the best continental prizes and all the principal insular trophies.

In the growth of the motor industry, most of the accessories upon which impinge the efficiency of the engine become from time to time discarded; and it is the live manufacturer that hastens to avail himself of such devices as add to the economy and effectiveness of his product. In the present standardization of the Napier engine all the brainy conceptions and developments that time and usage have gestated, have been incorporated in the finished article. It is at times both irksome and inconvenient to alter a detail which, up to then, has met its purpose; for such alteration involves not only waste of time but expense also. A consideration of this character, however, has no weight with Messrs. Napier. If an iota of advance is exemplified by the utilization of any alteration, that alteration proceeds, even though expensive patterns have to be scrapped in the doing of it. Small wonder, then, that the Napier product occupies the pinnacle it does, in the engineering world. . . . . .

I have no wish to labour the matter, but I must admit that with all my experience, obtained from an inspection of most of the up-to-date motor manufacturing establishments in England, I was never so impressed by one of them, as I was by my visit to Messrs. Napier's works at Acton. They are, indeed, one of England's assets; and a premier one at that. . . . . .

I would also like to say that noiselessness which is such a noticeable feature of the Napier is obtained by running the gears in mesh for days together, upon a test bench, until they are absolutely sweet and silent, only then are they built up into the finished chassis. The latter is then in its turn subjected to stringent running tests, first on the works track and then on the road, loaded up in each case with weights to represent body and passengers."—"INDIAN AND EASTERN ENGINEER," March 1910.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NAPIER MOTOR CARS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the designs and the High Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR,
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

RETREADING
AND
REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION.
ALL THE LATEST

DUNLOP
MACHINERY.

Send along your **OLD TYRES** and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

TURPENE

FOR

TURPENTINE.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS
CLAYTON SYSTEM
MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES, ETC. ETC.
THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co., 22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the insertion of advertisements of all kinds in the B. B. & C. I. Railway's Quarterly Time Table and Guide at the following rates :—

Full page, Single quarter ...	...	Rs. 20
Do. Two quarters ...	...	,, 30
Do. Three quarters...	...	,, 36
Do. One year of four quarters.		,, 40
Half page, Single quarter...	...	,, 12
Do. Two quarters ...	...	,, 18
Do. Three quarters ...	...	,, 22
Do. One year of four quarters.		,, 24
ON MAP COVER :—		
Single quarter	...	Rs. 40
Two quarters	...	,, 60
Three quarters	...	,, 70
Four quarters (or one year)	...	,, 80

S. C. G. WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 25th July, 1910.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

First Instalment of Rs. 125 per Share on call of Rs. 375 per Share.

NOTICE is hereby given that a call of Rs. 375 per Share on the 1200 Ordinary Shares of the third issue in the Company of Rs. 500 each (on which Rs. 125 has been paid) is now made payable by three instalments of Rs. 125 each. The Shareholders are required to pay the First Instalment of Rs. 125 per Share on or before the First day of September, 1910, at the registered office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on the amount due if not paid on or before the said date and rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the said amount if paid before the said date.

The Second and Third Instalments of Rs. 125 each are made payable on the 3rd day of November, 1910, and on the 10th day of January, 1911, respectively. Rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will also be allowed from now on amount paid against these instalments.

By Order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st August, 1910.

POONA FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on TUESDAY, 9th August, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 3rd August, 1910.

POONA FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 8th August, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 3rd August, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HORMUSJI PALLONJI MATBAR, of Bombay, Parsi, the administrator of the property and credits of BAI NAVAJBAI, widow of Mr. PALLONJI PESTONJI MATBAR, has contracted TO SELL, the undermentioned property, to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Mellow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Farm land together with the message or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Bombay without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 488, 552, 559, New No. 12495, and New Survey No. ——— and bounded on the East by Dadar Road, on the West by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on the North by the property of Hirji Khetsey, and on the South by the property formerly of Dayal Mulji, now of the G.I.P. Railway which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 526 (2), and Street No. 159A, Dadar Road, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1910.

PESTANJEE, RUSTOM KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 2nd November, 1910, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma, for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1911 to 31st March, 1913.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day, except Sundays and Gazettes Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. NANGLE,
Superintendent of Police Supplies,
BURMA, Rangoon.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI" from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 6th instant and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 16th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

D. G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi.
No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

POONA RACES 1ST MEETING.

3RD, 7TH, 10TH AND 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that 2ND ENTRY CLOSES on TUESDAY, 9th August, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 3rd August, 1910.

POONA RACES 2ND MEETING.

24TH AND 28TH SEPTEMBER, AND 1ST OCTOBER, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRY CLOSES on TUESDAY, 9th August, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 3rd August, 1910.

FOR CAPITALISTS.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY for Land Owners or Capitalists. REQUIRED a large and commodious BUILDING to be constructed to suit a large Printing House. Must be in or very close to business locality in the Fort, Bombay. Long lease and reasonable terms.

Apply : CAPITALIST, care of
Bombay Gazette.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	16,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	
Dairen (Dairy)	Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London	Seoul	Tokyo

LONDON BANKER :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ...£ 8,000,000
SURPLUS ...£ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

S. KISSEL,
Acting Manager.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
AND
EVERY NIGHT at usual time :

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
1.—No followers allowed.
2.—Mysterious armour.
3.—Tempting necklace.
4.—The knot in the handkerchief.
5.—A Cannon duel.
6.—Ranson's folly.
7.—Before and after.

FOOLSHEAD AND MAX LINDER IN THEIR EXCENTRICITIES.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed	£19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded.	£4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-3-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE :—SHANGHAI.

A BRITISH Company—Offices in all Eastern Ports.

Collecting Agencies in London and on the Continent.

THAT this well-managed Company has gained the confidence of the insuring public of the East and Far East is evidenced by the marvellous growth during its twelve years of existence, as the statement and comparison here given proof :—

	1906 Rs.	1910 Rs.
Insurance in force...	3,68,02,378	5,67,83,928
Assets ...	52,80,240	1,26,22,875
Total Income ...	28,83,602	53,49,837
INSURANCE FUND ...	51,43,380	1,23,25,218

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS :— Rs.

With Trustees at Shanghai..... 2,00,000
Trustees, Messrs. H. C. Gulland, J. C. Hanson, & Alex. McLeod. With Board of Trade, England. 3,00,000

The Company issues all the latest and approved plans of Insurance at the minimum rates consistent with safety.

HOLLAND & MOSS, Ld.,
General Managers for Bombay Presidency and C. P.
P. O. Box 102, or Dean Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address : "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1575.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allblers Leper Home, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, ETC.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensiters, etc., and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 3/4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

The N & C. Mackay RAINCOAT

FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO.
LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	,,	1,75,000

DIRECTORS :
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatiau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th August, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almiras, cupboards, chest of drawer, writing, dressing and washhand tables, iron safe.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers :—
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Frere Road, near Parakh's House.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Nazir, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Oomer Peer Mahomed, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 18th August, 1909, the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 291⅓ sq. yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 8480 with the message, tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2852 (3) and Street No. 119 "B" all which premises are situate at Frere Road on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by an occupied land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the west by Frere Road, on or towards the north by land in the occupation of Abdul Hoosein Meptoolla and on or towards the south by land in occupation of Ratanbaee Ardesir Parakh.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 8th August, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Important to Tailors, Merchants and Gentlemen.

AUCTION SALE of pieces of superior Black Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whipcords, White Serge, Cricket Flannel, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Parsee New Year Day.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Paper Currency Office, and opposite the Bombay Club, on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of Messrs. Tothill Sharp & Co., balance of a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods, received per s. s. "City of Manchester," comprising :—

Fancy checked Vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black super-venetians, black and blue venetian and cork screw coatings, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, super real whipcords, Scotch tweeds, white twill, serge, fancy check and shephard trousetings, fancy herring bone worsteds, white striped serge and cricket flannels, etc., of 3 to 10 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 8th August, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government (Customs Department).

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII. of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cases of bitters, wines, spirits, printed matter, wire nails, glassware, calanders, bar-soap, bales of brown paper, 98 casks cement, handles buckets, corks, country tobacco, old gunny cut-pieces, bags starch, garlic, caraway-seed, kegs paint, empty gas-cylinders, deck-chairs, cast iron, pipes, earthenware-pipes, bundles and bars iron, steel and hoop and sheet iron, waste and torn paper, etc., etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 8th August, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A TRIPPLE ROLLER MILL AND A FILTER PRESS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1910, sell by Public Auction in the compound of the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., at Connaught Road, Mazagon, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.)

A Tripple Roller Mill Fine Grinding by Sonnenthal and Co. (suitable for paint makers):

A Filter Press by John Wilson and Sons, Ltd. Glasgow.

SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE NEAR KALA CHOWKI, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the following property by Public Auction at the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th day of August, 1910, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Mortgagees, Messrs. Gamnaji Khusalji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the Mortgagor, Moulvi Syed Mahomed Khairuddin Kadri, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 18th day of March, 1906.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the message, tenements or one chawl standing thereon, situate at Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 230 Square Yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 767, New No. 12753 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other properties of the Mortgagor under F. Ward Nos. 7663 (1), 7663 (1) and Street Nos. 418-438, and is bounded on the East by a foot-path and beyond that by the said Parel Road, on the West by the Mortgagor's other chawls, and beyond that by the property of Tribhowandas Varjivandas, on the North by the property belonging to a mosque, and on the South by the property of Seth Damjibuoy Laxmichand Jain Dharam Stanaln.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office in 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 8th August, 1910.

The Lightest Loaves, the Daintiest Cakes,
are those the thoughtful Housewife makes with
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the *sure* raising powder. Use one part "Paisley Flour" mixed with eight parts ordinary flour before adding the ingredients.
"Paisley Flour" is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins containing useful recipes for dainty cakes, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of a Large Quantity of Brass and Copper Utensils.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Thacker Parpia Perdhan and under the order of the High Court, made in Suit No. 882 of 1908, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 12th August, at 3 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms (if not privately disposed of before that date) :

A large quantity of brass and copper utensils.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within three days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLI, KOLIWADA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th proximo at 4 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Toolsiram Sakharam Sonawane, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Koli Sonoo Kamlya and Bai Gangubai, wife of Koli Sonoo Kamlya, the following properties :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which Shett Harkisondas and Bhagwandas Narottamdas are Fazendars, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse, standing thereon, situate lying and being at Worli, Koliwada, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Fazendar under No. 59 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C ward No. 882 Street No. 441 which piece of land forms portion of land registered in the books of the

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 5.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	... ...	81 1-2—1-16
Rentes 3 per cent	... ...	97 1-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)...		95 1-2 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	... ...	64 1-16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London,	...	24 3-8 unchgd
Do 2 months hence	...	24 3-8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—	...	Steady.
Bar Silver in New York	...	52 3-4 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25-22 unchgd
Do do Berlin	...	20-45 unchgd
Do do New York	...	4 85 1-2+ 1-8
Discon Bank of England Rate	...	3 p.c. unchgd
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.		2 3-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st...		3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months.		2 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months..		3 1-2 unchgd
Interest day to day loans...		1 unchgd
Do. 7 day market loans	...	1 1-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	...	77-9 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	... ...	1-3-27-32 unchgd

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Gold to Bombay	... ...	£ 1'0,000
Gold to Calcutta	... ...	£ 30,000

MANCHESTER, August 5.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spots...	... Quiet.
Futures	... Firm.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Dull.
Total Sales	... 6,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export.	200
Imports	... 3,000
Sales of East India	... 250
Mid-Americans	... 5-07—12
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	...12 9-16 unchgd

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	... ...
George Mayalls Yarn	... 11

	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	7-63	7-21	7-16	7-08	7-05
	+4	+1	+1	+2	+1
Liverpool	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	
	7-05	7-05	7-05	7-04	
	+2	+2	+2	+1	

NEW YORK, August 5.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	1,000
Do Last year	1,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15-90+15
Futures at New York ..... Oct. 15-30—15	Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to favourable weather report.
Do at New York ..... Dec. 15-35—15	

NEW ORLEANS,—	
Spot Cotton	14 13-16+1-8
Futures—Month of Oct.—	13-29—13
Do. do. Dec.—	13-25—12
Closing tone of Futures—Steady.	
Cotton Stock in London ...	8,920

Bales.

Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	6,000
Do Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Do Exports to Continent ...	18,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	2,91,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	65,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Coconada C. I. F. London	... 6
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London	... 6 6-32
G. M. Western	5 31-32
G. G. F. Tinnevelly	6 16-32 Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

White Karachi ... 35 7-8 July-August.—London —Done.

New South Wales ... 33 Aug.-Sept.—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 42
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 41 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 39 1-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Strong.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 67 1-4
Do Month—August-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do Buyers or Sellers—Done.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 8-5—Sellers.
Tone—Flat.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 11 7 1-2
Months of Shipment.—Nov.-Dec.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ...	... £ 67 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	... d 6 0 0
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	... £ 5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ...	...£ 11 5 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerpnet...	£ 5 9 0

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 8 7-8.

ARRIVAL.

"Trespool."

BOMBAY, August 6,

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. both for T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ...	... 1s. 4d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	... 1s. 4 5-32d.
,, ,, Forward ...	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 9-32d
France 3 m/s ,, ...	... 169 1-2
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	... 128 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 130 3-4
,, Shanghai ...	... 174 3-4
,, Japan ...	... 150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is unchanged to-day at 96-7 ready and 96 3 forward.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London and New York remained unchanged. Locally silver market remained steady. A local dealer who has a stock of about 20,000 bars remains firm, but others seem rather dull and forwards opened at Rs. 71-8-0 and there being a little demand advanced by half an anna and closed at Rs. 71-8-6.

The gold market was steady with a limited upcountry and local demand and prices remained the same.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsett	22	8	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0

Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 93 touch

National Bank	... ...	24	0	6
Chartered Bank	... ...	24	2	6
Sovereigns Shield	... ...	24	1	3
Do. Dragon	... ...	15	4	0
Australian	... ...	15	0	0
English Gold	... ...	24	2	0
Native Bullion	... ...	24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank	... ...	24	0	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	... ...	71 6 0
117 Penny Ready	... ...	71 5 0
Local per tola	... ...	0 11 3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	... ...	71 8 0
Second do	... ...	71 9 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed, Rapeseed, and Wheat.—Firm. Prices for ready and forward advanced by two annas.

Gingellyseed.—Firm. No stocks.

Poppyseed, Groundnuts, Cottonseed, and Mowraseed.—Steady. Prices unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 12 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 11 12
Linseed, Brown ...	... ,, 12 4
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi ...	... ,, 6 9 0
Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 6 7 0
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 7 0 0
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 7 0 0
Brown Katni ...	... ,, 7 0 0
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 15 0
Castorseed ...	... ,, 11 0 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	... ,, 33 to 35
Hard Red ...	... ,, 32 to 34
Yellow ...	... ,, 18 to 42
Khandwa ...	... ,, 47 to 48
Joowar ...	... ,, 21 to 24
Gram ...	... ,, 21 to 24
Gingellyseed—	
Minbara ...	... ,, 50 to 51
Brown Meggi ...	... — ,, 48 to 50
Yellow Hinganghat ...	... ,, 52 to 56
Rai Khandesh—	
Mowrassed... ...	... ,, 7 3 0
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 44 0 0
Cottonseed ...	... ,, 25 to 27
Maise ...	... ,, 18 to 19
Myrabollams ...	... ,, 18 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 5th August :—

Wheat	40,588 cwts
Linseed	5,688 ,,
Rapeseed	2,644 ,,
Gingellyseed	238 ,,
Poppyseed	1,816 ,,
Groundnuts	1,595 ,,
Castorseed	4,321 ,,
Rice	39,143 ,,
Myrabollams	97 ,,
Cottonseed	7,812 ,,
Mowrasseed	1,013 ,,
Gram	1,210 ,,
Joowar	2 ,,
Maize	47 ,,

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,517 1-2
Bank of India	67

MILLS.

Davida	397 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,770

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah	505 to 507 1-2 X. D
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,152 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	15 3-4
Treacher & Co	545 C.D.

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ... ... 472 1-2 C. D.

COTTON.

Colaba Cotton Market.—Liverpool was 1 to 4 points up, whilst New York 15 up and futures were 16 and 13 points down. There was Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 declined in the prices for ready lots and demand from exporters and mills was moderate. The opener showed 4 to 6 down. The tone of the market was firm. There being demand for forward deliveries prices advanced by Rs.2 to 3. New Broach opened at Rs.299, but at the close it advanced to Rs. 302.

200	Assur mills	...Bengal	... 270
200	do	...Khandesh	...270-272
200	do	...Yeotmal	... 285
100	do	...Balapur	... 270
200	Currimbhai mills	...Dhangadra	... 285
300	do	...Bengal	... 260
200	Ralli Brothers	...Khandesh	...250-255
100	do	...Mathia	... 260
100	E. Spinner & Co.	...Ambli	... 300

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	273
,, F Good	...	261
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	289
,, F Good	...	277
Sind Punjab Fine	...	289
,, F Good	...	277
Khandesh Fine	...	287
,, F Good	...	277
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	288
,, F Good	...	288
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	296
,, F Good	...	285
Amaroti Fine	...	285
,, F Good	...	282
Veotmal Fine	...	302
,, F Good	...	292
Nagpore Fine	...	304
,, F Good	...	294
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	310
,, F Good	...	300
Mothia Fine	...	287
,, F Good	...	277
Broach Gin Fine	...	322
,, F Good	...	312
Sawginned Good	...	313
Coompta Ginned	...	312
Westerns H. G.	...	294
Do M G	...	300

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 302
Bengal F G	... 295

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 5th August :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	157 ,,
Central India	..... ,,
Barsi and Nagur	..... ,,
Berar	.....
Central Provinces	..... ,,
Comrsa...	157 ,,
Dhulera	470 ,,
Broach...	19 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	1,335 ,,
Westerns	97 ,,
Bengals (N W, F.)... ...	.....
Bengal Rajputana	60 ,,
Sind	..... ,,
Persian	15 ,,
Other Sorts	..... ,,
American	..... ,,
Total ...	1,713 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, August 6.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.—Sept	7-59 — 4
Sept.—Oct.	7-23 — 5
Oct.—Nov..	7-12 — 4
Nov.—Dec.	7-03 — 5
Dec.—Jan.	7-00 — 5
Jan.—Feb.	7-00 — 5
Feb.—Mar.	6-99 — 6
Mar.—Apl.	6-99 — 6
Apl.—May	6-98 — 6

METALS.

We quote :—	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4x4	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs. 53 4
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	,, 44 0
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots.	...	,, 40 4
Spelter S M	...	
M M	...	
J	...	,, 17 12
G	...	
Georgehutte	...	,, 22 0
Copper Ingots K S	... ...	,, 47 0
Copper Sheetings... lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheeting lbs. 14, 16 10-12		,, 48 0
	10-12 14-16	.....

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, August 5.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	GOLD. Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
1 Box ...	105,000	...	...
National Bank		Salsette	Aden.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 4th August, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	20	23,019
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	29	34,282

LONDON, August 6.

2 1-2 per Cent. Consols	81 5-16—3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	95 1-2 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities	64 1-16 unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 7-16+1-16
Do. 2 months hence....	24 7-16+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.	
Silver in New York	52 7-4+1-8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—	25-22—1
Do. Berlin	...20 45 1-2+1-2
Do. New York ...	4 85 3-4+1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-1910 unchgd.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	2 3-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 1-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	2 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 3-4—1-4
Interest day to-day loans	1 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	1 1-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	77 9 1-4 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. (Bank buying rate).	1-3-27-32 unchgd

MANCHESTER, August 6.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Firm.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ...	Quiet.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool ...	8,000
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	7,900
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	250
Do. day's Imports a ...	1,900
Mid Americans	8-10+13
Egyptian F. G. F.	...12 9-16 unchgd

	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	7-88	7-32	7-16
	+5	+1	unchgd
	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
	7-07	7-04	7-04
	—1	—1	—1
Liverpool	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
	7-04	7-03	7-03
	—1	—2	—1

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 5.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	1,000
Do. Last year	2,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent ...	8,000
Spot Cotton	15-90+30
Futures Month of Oct. 13-59+ 9	Advanced on foreign buying and firm southern spot market and improved demand.
Do do Dec. 13-48+ 7	

NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 7-8+1-16
Futures at New Orleans ...	... Oct. 13-39+10
Do. at New Orleans ...	... Dec. 13-35+10
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Firm.
Cotton Stock in London,	
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	1,240,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	1,94,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	... 10,270,000

a Sales increased yesterday 2,000 bales.

LONDON, August 5.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	34,000
Do. Speculation	.....
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	47,000
Do. Actual Export ...	3,000
Do. Import of the Week ...	22,000
Do. Stock	6,12,000
East Indian Total Sales —	700
Do. Indian Speculation ...	300
Do. Indian Export ...	.....
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	1,000
Do. Indian Actual Export...	1,700
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	.....
Do. Indian Stock.	17,000
American Afloat	10,000
Indian Afloat	10,000

WHEAT.

White Karachi...38 1-2 July-August—London—Done
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.
South Australian ...38 1-2 Aug.-Sept.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 42
Do. Months—August Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 41 3-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quieter.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 69 1-2
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Strong.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 67 1-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—value.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio No. 7 quality. 8 7-8.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 8-4—Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 11 6 3-4
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 2nd August 1910, as compared with the statement of 26th July, 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 26. Rs. a. p.	August 2. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,73,00,000 0 0	1,73,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,70,29,015 15 4	1,94,77,074 1 5
Other Deposits, &c	17,93,65,279 3 10	18,07,87,633 12 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,32,237 8 3	5,81,827 6 10
Sundries	13,93,930 9 3	14,77,429 2 0
Rs ..	23,57,20,463 4 8	23,96,23,964 7 2

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,61,33,775 0 0	2,61,49,600 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	52,60,871 0 0	51,31,355 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,45,25,324 6 0	3,44,34,831 8 4
Bills discounted, &c	2,45,33,409 6 0	2,47,27,610 13 0
Balances with other Banks ...	46,93,149 0 5	53,47,748 9 4
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock.....	21,85,918 10 7	21,87,545 15 4
Stamps	12,027 15 4	12,771 0 3
Sundries	3,93,372 3 6	3,16,849 4 8
	13,34,28,353 9 3	13,39,48,246 3 1
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	10,22,92,109 11 5	10,56,75,718 4 1
Cash, &c., at... Branches		
	23,57,20,463 4 8	23,96,23,964 7 2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	5,54,226	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches	30,02,284	Increase.
Other Deposits	14,22,354	Do.
Post Bills	50,410	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	1,13,691	Decrease.
Loans.....	50,671	Do.
Accounts of Credit	90,493	Do.
Mercantile Bi ls	1,94,201	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	4,33,389	Decrease.
Cash at Branches.....	33,17,448	Increase.

Percentage 52-23.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

McLEAN-RICHARDSON—July 15, at 25, Station Road, Jubbulpore, C.P., the wife of P. A. McLean-Richardson, Traffic Department, N. W. State Railway, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m.; Sun sets, 7h. 10m.; High water, 1-5m., 1-32s.; Low water, 6-53m.; 7-41s.

Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. V. A., Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Fide, sed cui vide" ["Have confidence, but be cautious in whom you place it"].—Latin Proverb.

THE SWAN MILL STRIKE.—The Swan Mill authorities succeeded in getting over a hundred men for the weaving department, and the mill consequently started working on Friday afternoon. On Saturday the weaving department was working, though the other departments remained closed.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HINDU SOCIAL GATHERING.—It has been decided by the Hindu Students of the Elphinstone College to hold a Hindu Social Gathering of the Past and Present Hindu Students of the College on Sunday, the 21st instant. All Hindu Elphinstonians (Past and Present) are requested to try their level best to make this gathering a success. A fund has been started for the above purpose under the presidentship of Prof. Bandarkar.

AN ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon, a carriage belonging to Mr. V. A. Taraporewalla was being driven down on Gowalia Tank Road, when one of the shafts broke, which frightened the horse. The animal bolted and ran the carriage up against a wall, smashing it. The horse then freed itself and bolted down the road and before it could be stopped, knocked down a Hindu named Krishna Luxmon, who luckily escaped unhurt. The coachman sustained slight injuries.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,913. Among them the number of new admission was 631 ; classified as stated below :—Bhattias : men 59, women 23, children 22; Vanias : men 68, women 36, children 26; Brahmins : men 68, women 21, children 28; Mohonas : men 23, women 10, children 13; other casts : men 117, women 48, children 72; total 631. The average daily attendance was 94.

THE JAMNABAI MURDER CASE.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Corner, held an inquest touching the death of one Jagjivan Deochand, who had lately been arrested in connection with the Jamnabai murder case. It appeared from evidence that the deceased showed signs of insanity on the 31st July and was kept under observation at the Police Hospital. He refused to take food. He died of heart failure. The jury returned a verdict of death by natural causes.

A JAIL BIRD.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Govind Bapu, a Hindu, with the theft of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 14. The case for the prosecution was that one Mahomed Amir, an inhabitant of Bunder Abbas, arrived in Bombay ten days ago in search of employment. On Friday night he was going along Hornby Road, carrying his trunk which contained his clothes, when he was knocked down by a victoria. He was taken to Hospital. The trunk was however left behind. The accused, who was also passing along the road, broke open the trunk and decamped with its contents. He was however seen committing the theft and was subsequently arrested in Nagdevi Street. The accused pleaded guilty. As he had four previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and was ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of three years after his release from jail.

THE WARWICK MAJOR COMEDY COMPANY.

"A Musical-Something-to-Laugh-at," very aptly described "The Dandy Doctor," with which the Warwick Major Comedy Company brought to a termination an all too short, but most eminently successful, season at the Empire Theatre, on Saturday night. There was a bumper house despite the uncertain weather and the absence of so many regular local play-goers who were away at Poona enjoying a day's racing. Judging from the frequent and warm manifestations of appreciation on the part of the audience, it is very evident this form of entertainment is in high public favour: it needed no great expenditure of brain power to follow the plot—which calls for no description: it was more or less a musical medley and very light and enjoyable at that. Miss Georgie Corlass, as "Mary Ann," the Maid-of-all work at Colonel Pendrad's, kept the house in the best of good humour and could not have had a role that suited her better while most of her songs were so catchy that even many in the stalls joined in the choruses with more than ordinary gusto. The cast was well chosen throughout with the result that the performance went with a lilt from start to finish. Mrs. Geo F. Story as the languid young Medico from Guy's was exorciatingly funny, and so was Mr. Jess Sweet, the Dandy Doctor's pageboy, whose original and eccentric dancing was quite the best seen on a Bombay stage for many a long day. The part of Pansy Pendred was most efficiently filled by Miss Nina Osborne who made quite a hit in her song, "Pansy." Mr. Kenneth Brampton as "The Dandy Doctor" and Mr. Robert Stephenson as "Melchisadeck Brown" likewise acquitted themselves excellently well.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THERE were again crowded houses at all sessions at the Excelsior Cinematograph on Saturday, where the whole preformance is thoroughly interesting. Amongst the dramatic subjects "Ranson's Folly" is another of the American series which has the same success as its predecessors, "The Tempting Necklace" is one of the best of the programme and as to the comical part of the entertainment, it is sufficient to mention that "Foolshad" and "Max Linder" are both on the screen this week in "The Knot in the Handkerchief" and "No followers allowed."

THE Rome correspondent of the "Morning Post" has a long interview with Commandante Limo, the founder of the Italian Navy League and the leading Italian writer on naval matters with regard to the state of the British naval defences. As a patriotic Italian, Commandante Limo fears the establishment of a German coaling station in the Mediterranean, and looks upon the maintenance of British naval supremacy as a boon to his own country. The British Fleet, he says, is purely defensive, whereas the German is purely offensive, for the configuration of the German coast-line is such that no naval defence are needed, because no foreign Force, as the French realised in 1870, could effect a successful landing there. At the present rate of construction, Commandante Limo said. Great Britain will find herself before long faced by a German Fleet able to fight her single-handed and with a fair chance of success.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The depression in North-West India has completely disappeared, but the monsoon has been more active in the Gangetic Plain and South-West Bengal, and the conditions has become favourable for the formation of the new depression at the head of the Bay. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the eastern half of the United Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula and Mysore, and fairly general in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, the Gujarat, the Central Provinces, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in the West Submontane, the United Provinces, Lower Sind, Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, Madras, and the Deccan The principal falls are :—Mergui, had four inches, Port-Blair and Moulmein, three, Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu, two; Toungoo and Barisal, one and half ; Jalpaiguri and Jessore, one; Hazaribagh, three ; Darjeeling, Gorakhpur and Bahraich, two ; Dehra Dun, Jodhpur and Jaipur, one; Mangalore, two; Calicut three ; and Mercara, one and a half.

Forecast :—No important change.

The summary of the second monsoon forecast :—The general outlook appears more uncertain than usual, but there is no reason for expecting large defect in the amount of rainfall during August and September. Unsteadiness in the monsoon, especially in that of the Arabian Sea is likely to persist, and there will probably be marked, breaks as well as periods of plentiful rainfall. Quantity of snow on the hills, not sufficient to exert any prejudicial influence upon the rainfall of North-West India. The weakness of the Bay current is likely to continue, and there is no cause for anticipating of an early large improvement in the rainfall of the Gangetic Plain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made	Fort Colaba.	Ins Ctn	In Ctn	In Ctn	In Ctn
Previously registered...	45·17	38·16	38·03	34·14		
Friday, 5th August	2·07	2·23	2·43	2·72		
Total	47·24	40·39	40·46	36·86		
Same date last year	65·14	61·03	70·73	50·15		

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL

August 5.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0·45	In. cts. 44·95	In. cts. 47·49	In. cts. 61·77

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Matheran, August 5.

	Ins.	Cts.
For the week ending 5th Aug.	29	72
Previous Total...	57	13
Total	86	85

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 6th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal in the extreme north but has risen and is in excess elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi records 1·36" of rain and Kotah 0·28". Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Sind, lightly clouded in Upper Sind, and moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general; Deesa has had 0·40", Ahmedabad 0·24", Surat 0·57", Bhavnagara Para 0·56", Rajkot 1·43", Dwarka 1·66", Verval 0·44", Bnuj 2·41", Indore 0·23" and Neemuch 0·26". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in slight defect in southern districts of Gujarat and of Kathiawar; the minimum is everywhere normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Saugor has had 0·53", Jubbulpore 0·35", Hoshangabad 0·29", Akola 0·42", Amraoti 0·98", and Nagpur 0·54". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general ; Bombay has had 0·53", Ratnagiri 0·39", Mormugao 0·65", and Karwar 1·10". Skies are moderately

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 5th August, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Bedfordshire .....Comdr Shuter .....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell .....H M S
R I M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean ..Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell .....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack .....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack .....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Street
R I M S Polinarus...Comdr Taylr .....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug 6.

Badric .....1613 Jones .....
Brasiliana .....2429 Snowden Captain .....
Clematis.....2363 Robinson ...Andrew Zael & Co
Cowno .....3155 Falla .....W&A Graham & Co
Ferozzi .....2029 Johnstone .....B & P S N & Co
Felician .....27 5 Falck.....T Morrison & Co
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack .....
Ishani .....1604 Green.....B & P S N & Co
Kola.....510 Morri on .....M M & Co
Mars .....2236 Goodwin .....M M & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera .....1961 Rose .....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 Atkin .....T Morrison & Co
Nadrid .....1169 Gove .....B & P S N & Co
Orissa .....3525 Kedalie .....M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....3566 Born .....B & H S N & Co
Salsette .....502 Willoughley.... B & H S N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Macpherson	3041	Macpherson	Chittagong	...10-8...	James Finlay & Co
C&R Hakata Maru	...3820	Mooker	Kobe	12-8 ...	N Y Kaisha
F Abydos	1939	Smailes	Rangoon	N F...	G Cassan
G Mohammadi	1351	Geddis	Zanzibar	10-8...	B & P S N Co
H Moshtari	1109	Watson	Persian Gulf	9-8...	B & P S N Co
K Strathgarry	2840	Neill	Philadelphia	25-8	W & A G & Co
M Virawa	2176	Emmett	Calcutta	9-8...	M M & Co
N Silverdale	2440	McLeod	Hull	9-8...	W & A Graham & Co
O Rahmani	1872	Coats	Jeddah	10-8...	B & P S N & Co
P Ariel	2238	Race	Dunkirk	12-8...	W & A Graham & Co
Q Nonsuch	2414	Alston	Hull	10-8...	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4030	Hamilton	Liverpool	11-8...	W & A Graham & Co
3 Siracusa	1918	Antonio	Genoa	15-8	F R S N & Co
5 Afghanistan	3849	Bliult	Havre	11-8...	M M & Co
6 Nurani	2870	Clingan	Calcutta	9-8 ...	T Morrison & Co
7 Trifels	3920	Vollers	Hamburg	12-8...	W & A Graham & Co
9 Egypt	4163	Summers	London	13-8...	P & O S N Co
16 Waroonga	1603	Chappell	Busreh	8-8 ...	M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	823	Ahmed	Muscat	10-8 B & S N Co Ld
Kaveri	653	Mahomed	N F	B & S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	443	Ibrahim	Muscat	8... B & S N Co Ld
Satranji	547	Esmail	Karachi	9-8 ..B & S N Co Ld

M W D D

Ujina	1923	Hill	Rangoon	9-8...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
6	Nadri	Gor	Bushra, July 23

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Hild	Salvesen	Bangkok
6	Silette	Lewellin	Aden

The following vessel began to load on Saturday:—Steamer Glencunny for Antwerp etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer Trafford Hall passed Perim on the 31st ultimo and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts cancelled, Volkart Bros ; 10 cwts waste rubber, H Carrance and Co ; 42 cwts type metal dust, Bennett Coleman and Co ; 413 cwts myrabolams, E Osmersey ; 46 bales gunny cuttings, M Mohendass ; 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 30 bales wool, E Dosa and Co ; 520 cwts myrabolams, T Memraz ; 250 bales wool, B Hursham.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—3 bales carpets, Lytham and Co ; 150 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed ; 21 bales carpets, A Lduak ; 48 cwts old rubber, A H A Shaiwalla ; 48 cwts chutney, J all and Co ; 90 cwts condements, D Dadabhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—3 bales carpets, Lytham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Nonsuch s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glencunny s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghanistan s—12 bales cotton fly, Visram and Co ; 4,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—565 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—20 cwts ghee, 45 cwts jardaloo and 30 cwts kishmis, R E Dadachanji.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.
Bombay, 8th August.
SCHOOL OF ARMS.

The above Class will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 9th inst. from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 8th August.

595. Parade.—Monday 8th instant.—"G" Coy. Recruits Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Cathedral High School.

596. Lecture.—Lecture for N. C. Officers at Headquarters on Tuesdays at 6-30 p.m. commencing Tuesday 9th instant.

Subject.—Infantry Training 1905 paras 106 to 111 and 137 to 144.

597. Parade—Wednesday the 10th inst.—"G" Company P.-tade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

598. Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 11th instant at the Cathedral High School.

599. Enrolments.—The undernamed having rejoined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—

No. 5354 Cyclist W. J. Casling " E " Coy.
No. 6145 Cyclist T. E. Ansell, " K " Coy.

600. The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows :—

No. 1963 Vol. L. C. Parton G. Coy.
No. 6364 Cadet D. Davidson
No. 6965 Cadet O. Brown
No. 6966 Cadet M. Brown
No. 3967 Cadet C. Wood
" I " Coy.

601. It is with deep regret that the Commandant has to record to the death of Sir Lyttleton Bayley who joined the Bombay Volunteer Rifles as a Major in 1878 (a year after the formation of the Corps) was appointed Commandant on the 2nd April 1880 and continued to serve as such until the 26th September 1895 and ever since his retirement has continued to take the greatest interest in its progress and welfare.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain ; vitalizes the systems ; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 153 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.

THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism Gout, Neuralgia, etc.

HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.

TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.

JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.

OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY. FACING THE SEA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PIANOS FOR SALE FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 8th August 1910.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

IF Mr. Winston Churchill had been given a free hand in Formosa, would his theories on dealing with the froward have done the wonders that the Japanese administration has accomplished in that island whose inhabitants were described a few years ago by Li Hung Chang as "rebellious and hard to govern ?" That this was a mild judgment is amply proved by the long roll of Japanese officials and travellers who have been murdered during the years since Japan took over and tried to civilise the savages of Formosa. Now, instead of chaos and crime, Japan has established, by means of patience and forbearance, order and discipline. Every man who wishes to lead a civilised and peaceful life is encouraged to give up lawlessness. He receives gifts of seeds and agricultural implements, and is taught all about farming. Roughly speaking, more than half of the "savages" have become domesticated. The reign of true reform and prosperity may be said to date from the spring of 1898 when Governor Kodama entered on his term of rule in the island. The condition both of the inhabitants and the finances of Formosa were equally disheartening. Fever and infectious diseases were rampant, the untamed aborigines pursued, almost unchecked, their game of collecting the skulls of their enemies as proofs of their glorious valour. The foreigners who had settled in the island were not models of all, or many of the virtues, being entirely devoted to making money out of the ignorant natives. There was no good harbour and only a few miles of railway. The fertile lands had been allowed to go to waste. Savages, not without arms and ammunition, owned most of the valuable tracts, but did not develop the resources of the earth. Now the area they control has been reduced from 3,000 square miles to less than one-tenth. This statement is rather a curious commentary on the improvement in the social condition of these same savages vouched for in an article on Formosa in the "Times" from which we quote, as is also another remark made by the writer that "it is hoped that as the savages are driven further backwards more extensive plateaus and plains will be utilised for the planting of tea." However all that may be, there is no doubt that in seeking to give "enlightenment and domestication," to the aborigines, to pacify, not to exterminate them, Japan must be congratulated on the success of her policy.

General Kodama's first effort was to establish order. This done, he set about building railways, harbour works, Government offices, surveying the land and constructing sewage and water-works. He wanted ten millions sterling for these undertakings and began by spending three millions on a railway, 270 miles long, which is already a handsome paying investment. The freight charges on tea, rice, sugar and salt more than pay the cost of the line. 4,000 miles of road have been reconstructed and repaired, hospitals, law courts, banks, Post and Telegraph offices, even a good hotel at Taihoku, have been erected. Irrigation works are in hand and already one hydro-electric plant is at work in Formosa, with an early prospect of five more electric light works, the telephone and telephone exchanges are at work in the chief cities. There are primary, public, middle and "language" schools, and a high school for girls; a regular judiciary has taken the place of court-martial. Improved prisons aim at reforming the inmates who work at 54 different occupations. There is a police school for training those who have to deal with the savages who still number 115,245 of the population. Three hundred and sixty police students are here learning "inspection, ceremonial and etiquette, military drill, fencing and jiu-jitsu," for all these accomplishments are indispensable to the men who have to cope with fierce brigands, and to guard the railways against the depredations of savages. The result is that the police have had a large share in producing order in Formosa during the past ten years. Camphor, opium, salt and tobacco are Government monopolies, and these industries bring in a revenue of £750,000 a year. Seeing that foreigners pay most of the camphor profits, that people who are rich enough to give a high price for narcotics support the opium and tobacco trades and that the duty on salt —not high in itself—is widely distributed over the whole population, it cannot be said that these monopolies oppress the people. In regard to opium, the Japanese hesitated between two courses either to prohibit its use altogether, as in Japan, and face a serious outbreak, or to make of it a Government monopoly and be responsible for its distribution themselves. The latter seemed the more satisfactory and it has been adopted so far with the result of minimising the opium habit. Japan has started agricultural experimental farms with special instruction in sugar-making and is rewarded by finding that there are now 160,000 households cultivating their own land, and 210,000 tenant families farming. These all grow chiefly rice, tea and the sugarcane. Rice crops are harvested twice a year, so mild is the climate. Formosa still imports much sugar, but her own production increases year by year and with modern sugar mills, now at work, and improved treaties with foreign countries the industry is bound to develop. Hemp, jute, sweet potatoes, and pea-nuts are other products of the island, besides timber. The forests cover 7,000,000 acres and much attention is now paid to the camphor forests, nurseries being established to keep up the supply of these valuable trees. An attempt has lately been made to cultivate rubber trees. The mining industry is not very great, but some gold, silver, copper, coal and petroleum are produced. Financially, Formosa is self-supporting, a fact that does enormous credit to Japan, although in attaining so difficult and desirable an end she has resorted to almost every species of taxation, inland taxes, customs duties, tonnage duties, stamps, licence fees, local taxes, land and house taxes, business and miscellaneous taxes. Formosa can boast of being as well to the front in the matter of taxation as the most civilised country in the world. When the island was ruled by the Chinese there was a volunteer organisation to prevent the savages from descending from the mountains devastating the fertile plains and carrying off the heads of the people. Japan kept up this system, and even expanded it until in 1906 the force consisted of over 5,000 men, composed of police inspectors (102), policemen (435) and native guards (4,467), with field and mountain guns and quick-firers. The cost of the force has gone on increasing in proportion unfortunately. The peace and prosperity of Formosa have not been attained without hard work and heavy cost on the part of the administrators. If increased trade between the island and Japan rewards her efforts, and if Japanese immigrants do well in Formosa, it is the least advantage Japan may expect to reap from her policy of moderation in dealing with a most difficult and recalcitrant population.

A GREAT GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IT is exactly fifty years since a great Governor of Bombay passed away in the person of Lord Elphinstone. He did not die quite in harness at his post in this city, for he gave up the Governorship in May 1860 and went home,—but it was only to die in a few weeks in London. There was no doubt that his long term of office here in Bombay, including as it did the very trying times of the Mutiny, had told most seriously on his health which gave way as soon as the strain was taken away. This was to happen again a few months later in the following year in the case of that other great statesman, Lord Canning, who bore with him the excruciating anxieties of that terrible period in India. The Governor-General, like Lord Elphinstone, returned home from his post in March 1861, only to die in June following. It was believed that Elphinstone had gone home a little before Canning in order to recruit his health and return to India as the latter's successor in the Viceroyalty. He had done so well as Governor of Bombay that not only had he been reappointed on the expiration of his usual term of office of five years in 1858, but had been named by the Ministry Provisional Governor-General in India should by any accident Lord Canning cease to occupy his responsible post. The crisis passed away and both were alive and at their respective posts. Lord Canning was anxious to retire and the Ministers before releasing him were only waiting till Elphinstone should be set up again for work in India by his short holiday at home. Henry Greville, who, like his more famous brother Charles, kept a valuable Diary which has been published only recently, under August 1860, thus notes Elphinstone's untimely death :—"He had done so well in India that the Government had determined on proposing to him to succeed Canning if his health should permit it. But even had his life been spared he was too much exhausted by his long sojourn in India and by his various attacks of illness, and by the labours and anxieties of his office during the rebellion to allow him to accept the offer. He only returned to get a glimpse of his old friends, to partly arrange his affairs and to die !"

Elphinstone, when he relinquished the Governorship of Bombay, was 53 years of age, and could have been justified in accepting the splendid offer to return to India as its supreme ruler. He would then be in the unique position of one man having filled all the three highest posts in India, those of Governor-General and of Governor of Madras and of Bombay. He had been Governor of Madras at the early age of 30 having come out a few months before the death of William IV and the accession of Victoria. The old King had taken a fancy to him, and he delighted in conferring honours and decorations on him. He was in the Royal Horse Guards from whom the King appointed him his Lord-in-Waiting, and made him a Privy Councillor at 29, besides conferring on him the Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Order. His Majesty would not have consented to his being sent out to Madras, as he intended him for promotion at home, but his Royal hands were said to have him forced in this matter by his Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, who was anxious to dissipate the idle rumour, then widely current, that the young Princess Victoria, very soon to be Queen, had fallen in love with the handsome guardsman of the *entourage* of her uncle. He remained at Madras from March 1837 till September 1842, when he travelled for three years in the East, particularly exploring Kashmir, then an almost unknown country. After being a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria for several years he came back to India, this time as Governor of Bombay in 1853. There had been only one man who had previously held both the Governorships of Madras and Bombay in succession, and that was General Medows who seems to have left his only mark in Bombay by having Medows Street named after him. Since Elphinstone's time no other person has held both these Governorships. Some Governors of Madras, though none of Bombay, have been promoted to be Governor-General, like Lord William Bentinck. But had Lord Elphinstone lived only a little longer to succeed Lord Canning, he would have made the unique record of filling the three highest posts and of ruling at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay in succession. For his arduous and highly successful rule at Bombay he obtained the Grand Cross of the Bath and a British Peerage, his former Barony being only Scottish. But as he died unmarried this new title became extinct.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

THE conclusion of the mission of Rear Admiral Kingsmill in London has been the occasion of an interesting statement upon the steps which will be taken for the establishment of the Canadian Navy. The Admiral is Director of the Naval Service of Canada and he has been arranging with the Admiralty for their assistance in the preliminary work. It is scarcely necessary to say that he has met with a full measure of co-operation and that the Home authorities have readily lent the officers and men which the Dominion needs until she shall have trained officers and crews of her own. The first nucleus of the new Navy is to be two cruisers which have been purchased from the British Admiralty. The first, the "Niobe," will proceed to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and will be used for training purposes with head-quarters at Halifax. She will cruise among the various Atlantic ports. The "Rainbow" is primarily intended for the fishery protection service in Columbian waters, but at the same time she will serve as a training ship on the Pacific Coast. As the Canadian fleet is to be Canadian-built, the next step naturally has to be the provision of plant for the purpose. In this connection the Dominion is doing everything possible to avoid delay. Inquiries are being made among the shipbuilding firms on the Admiralty list for tenders for the construction of four cruisers of an improved Bristol class and of six destroyers. These will be constructed probably at Montreal and Quebec although it is very possible—in fact highly important—that a shipbuilding yard and repairing plant should be laid down at Halifax. It is calculated that at least a year will be occupied in erecting plant before building can commence. Then, after the "Niobe" has completed her period of usefulness as a training ship, she will become the parent-ship to the destroyers, the first batch of which will all be stationed on the Atlantic. In due time the "Rainbow" will become parentship to the destroyers which will subsequently be built on the Pacific. So soon as the "Niobe" and "Rainbow" arrive on their stations, recruiting will commence. It is hoped that the Admiralty will take over a sufficient number of men when they have received partial training on these ships, and, as in the case of the Australian Navy, put them through special gunnery and torpedo courses at home. With regard to officers, cadets will be sent to the temporary college at Halifax pending the erection of the extensive training college to be established there, for which the Admiralty is lending the necessary officers as instructors. It is hoped that by the time the cruisers and destroyers are built, a fair percentage of those to be trained will be available for service, and that, with the assistance of the Admiralty, the force will be kept up to its necessary strength until Canada is able to supply her own officers and men for her Canadian-built Navy, of which the cruisers and destroyers, now to be built, are only the preliminary instalment.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary dated the 6th instant contains the following notification :—With reference to Government Notification No. 3599, dated the 1st August 1910, it is hereby notified that the Honourable Mr. R. A. Lamb, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., who has been appointed by His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, has this day in the forenoon taken upon himself the execution of his office.

IN the Railway pass case on Saturday further evidence was recorded and Khub Singh was committed to the Sessions under section 474, Indian Penal Code.

THE Governor-General having given assent to the Burma Process Fees Act, 1910 and it is published for general information.

A BENGALI leaflet called "Yugantar," fourth year 1317, has been forfeited by the Burma Government under the Indian Press Act, 1910.

THE Secretary of State has granted extension of medical leave for two and a half months to Lieutenant Colonel R. E. S. Davis, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Burma.

DURING the week ending the 1st instant, 1,073,860 cwts. of wheat were exported from the port of Karachi as against 605,541 cwts. in the previous week.

THE Ghee vendors of Calcutta are submitting a petition to the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, suggesting that legal steps be taken to prevent the manufacture of adulterated ghee both in and outside Calcutta.

THE "Hindu" understands that Mr. R. C. C. Carr, Resident of Travancore and Cochin, who is taking six months' leave, will not revert to the Residency on his return, but will be posted to a higher appointment, either in the Madras Secretariat or the Board of Revenue.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE AND THE KING'S ACCESSION.

Troubles in Spain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 23.

THE Marquis of Northampton, Admiral Sir Arthur Fanshawe, Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, Earl Compton, and Mr. Cecil Dormer, who compose the special Embassy which has come to notify the accession of King George V. to the President of the Republic, were entertained at luncheon on Monday by M. and Madame Pichon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At half-past four the special Embassy, which was conveyed from the Princess Hotel to the Elysee in the carriages of the Presidency, and was escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers, was received by M. Fallieres, military honours being paid to it by a battalion of infantry. On being introduced to the President and presenting his credentials, the Ambassador said : "M. le President : By order of the King, my august Sovereign, I have the honour to present to you the letter of his Majesty in which he announces to you the death of his Majesty King Edward VII., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Territories beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and his accession to the Throne of his ancestors by the name of George V. His Majesty has also bidden me to tell you, M. le President, that he can never forget the many proofs of friendship and affection which his father received from the French people, for which he had so much sympathy. His Majesty George V. seizes this opportunity to assure France that he, too, is animated with the same sentiments of affection, and that it will be a great satisfaction to him to see the entente cordiale, which so happily exists between France and England, continue and increase. I shall not fail to inform the King, my master, of the reception and of the gracious hospitality which have been accorded to us, and in the name of his Majesty I thank you, M. le President, as well as the Government of the Republic for this."

M. Fallieres replied as follows : "M. l'Ambassadeur, I am much touched by the sentiments which your Excellency has just expressed to me in the name of his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Territories beyond the Seas, Emperor of India. The Government of the Republic, and the whole of France, have been deeply affected by the death of his Majesty Edward VII. His memory will never be effaced from our minds. We wish to assure his Majesty King George V. at the beginning of his reign that we shall repose on his august person the feelings of friendship and affection which we entertained for his much-regretted father, and that we shall neglect nothing which may maintain and strengthen the entente cordiale, so happily established between England and France. I am happy that your Excellency should have been chosen to come with high dignitaries of the Navy and Army to bring me the message of his Majesty King George V. I ask you to express to your Sovereign, M. l'Ambassadeur, with the hope which the French nation expresses for the prosperity of his reign, my best wishes for his happiness, and that of the Queen." A very cordial conversation followed, and on the departure of the Embassy, as on its arrival, the band played the British National Anthem. M. and Madame Fallieres are giving a dinner party in compliment to the special Embassy. The marked cordiality of the reception and of the addresses needs no comment, as it speaks sufficiently for itself.

GERMAN AND BRITISH NAVAL POLICY SPEECH.

Whatever may have been its reception in England, Mr. Asquith's speech on the Navy Estimates has had the curious effect of gratifying Germans of all political parties. On one hand, a small but influential class of professional Chauvinists see in it the admission of the validity of their own premises, and, on the other hand, a vast, if politically impotent, majority of the nation welcome it as a sign that some definite progress has been made in the direction of those better relations between the two countries which they sincerely desire.

Before illustrating this general approval from the columns of the Press, which devotes a very unusual amount of space to the debate, it will be as well to remind English readers that party relationships here are in a state of flux, and no one can say what groupings the morrow may not bring forth. Consequently, the opinions of the unofficial papers have even less value than usual. To deal, first, with the former of the two categories mentioned, the "Post," which has no popular circulation, but is at the same time the official organ of the Imperial Conservatives, the most Governmental of all parties, says : "Why Germany must increase her fleet has never, either by an orator of the Navy League or by a German statesman, been more accurately pointed out in a few words than by the English Prime Minister." To get, however, the full meaning of this statement of the "Post," we must go back a couple of days. On Wednesday evening it printed an article in which Captain Persius, a well-known naval expert, urged that the Navy League "should exert itself rather for the improvement of our relationships to England than for the building of ships." The grounds given for this recommendation were that the two countries were compelled by the tension existing between them to keep the great bulk of their naval forces locked up in home waters, and so forfeited their prestige on distant seas. But the object of the "Post," in printing this article was only that it might more effectually demonstrate the falsity of its conclusions. Commenting on Captain Persius's argument, it then said : "Our relations to England can only be improved by our inspiring her with respect and fear. But this can only be done by a strong policy and an unremitting increase of our fleet." The "Berliner Tageblatt" says : "At the close of his speech, Mr. Asquith referred to the attempts to bring about an Anglo-German understanding as to naval construction, and again declared that now, as in the past, the British Government would rejoice greatly over such an agreement. This joy, it may be added, would be shared by an enormous majority of the German people, and if the German Government, as Mr. Asquith says, refused all negotiations out of regard to public opinion in Germany, one can only assume that the German Government knows very little about public opinion in this country." As a matter of fact, the political discontent from which Germany is at the present moment suffering very badly is largely the result of the policy of building battleships with borrowed money. The conclusive reason why there will be no fresh Navy Bill for a year or two is that there is not the remotest possibility of getting one passed if it was introduced. Germany is at the present, and for a year at least, will continue to be, far too deeply preoccupied with her own internal troubles to have much time left over for dreams of weltpolitik. The Centre, which keeps in close touch with the Catholic masses, has already realised the nature of the situation, and its leader, Baron von Hertling, declared only the other day that "the German nation could bear no new taxes," and that not a farthing must be spent that could not be met out of current revenue.

TROUBLES IN SPAIN.

The proprietors of the mines at Bilbao have declined to accede to the demands contained in the petitions of their workmen. The strikers have shown no signs of returning to their duties. Four regiments are being held in readiness at Valladolid, Victoria, Pamplona, and San Sebastian, in order that they may start for Bilbao if further riots should break out. The strike which was threate ned at Santander has been averted, at all events for the time being. I have received information from well-informed circles in Gerona that the Carlists have been smuggling weapons across the frontier on a large scale for several months ; and it is believed that six thousand rifles have been imported in this way. In spite of the Carlist agitation, however, the Prime Minister, Senor Conalej's views the situation with comparative calmness, and states his belief that the present movement of the Pretender's party is merely being carried on for the purpose of frightening the Liberals and Radicals, and thus helping to postpone the Government's decision on the relations between Church and State. This optimistic opinion of the Cabinet, I may add, is shared by the public generally for almost everyone now believes that Carlism is now simply a matter of history. One man above all others who has no wish to disturb the status quo in Spain just now is the Pretender himself, Don Jayme, who prefers the present state of things to a civil war. As a measure of precaution, however, the garrison at Gerona has been reinforced, and the principal Carlists are being closely watched by the authorities. King Alfonso and the Minister for Foreign Affairs have arrived at Santander on the Royal yacht "Giralda," escorted by a torpedo-boat. It is probable that the present session of Parliament will shortly be brought to an end, and I understand that the King intends to return to Madrid next week to receive from the Cortes the reply to the Royal speech delivered at the opening of the session.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Notwithstanding the recent Circular of the Minister of the Interior, the boycott against Greek shipping and commerce is vigorously maintained. Any Turkish Customs official who is so ill-advised as to take Talaat Bey's Circular seriously, and to furnish facilities for the passage of Greek goods, is at once severely taken to task by Turkish papers like the "Roumellie" of Salonica (which is an organ of the Committee of Union and Progress), and threatened with condign punishment as an "enemy of Ottomanism. Many of the boycotting inscriptions on Greek shop fronts have been removed, but the boycott itself has lost nothing of its force, and who ever dares to enter one of these places that are under the ban does so at his peril. On Friday last a British agent of a Russian steamer was prepared to ship for Alexandria some sixty head of cattle belonging to a Bulgarian exporter. For some reason or other Kerim Agha, who has lately received a pipe of honour from the "patriots" of Monastir, interposed his veto, but in a perfunctory way, as if he would have preferred to let the matter alone. Soon after, however, strict orders came from Kerim's Cabinet, the local Boycott Commission (which is only another name for the Committee of Union and Progress), to the effect that the animals were to be detained, by force if necessary. Upon this the steamship agent applied to the Russian Consul-General, who gave orders that the cattle should be shipped by the crew of the Russian steamer. The patriots threatened furious opposition, and there was a fair prospect of the effusion of blood, when a local Israelite merchant, who is a member of the Boycott Commission, succeeded in persuading his unreasoning colleagues that neither steamer nor cattle nor agent had anything to do with Greece ; which being proved, the animals were allowed to be shipped "as a favour." Advices received from other ports show that after this patriotic farce has been played out the Turkish Government will have to meet a large number of claims for compensation.

BATTLE IN MOROCCO.

There has been a sharp fight between French and Moroccans on the Muluya. Five men of the Foreign Legion and six marines have been killed, and three officers of the Legion and forty-six men, mostly tirailleurs, have been wounded on the French side. The Moroccans suffered a stubborn resistance, but were at last put to flight. Their loss and killed is estimated at one hundred, whilst many more were wounded. The Moroccans engaged were of the Beni-Bu-Yahi type, who, it appears, were irritated, because the French were organising the police as far as the Muluya. Natives at Ujda say that they wanted to demolish the French troops, and on Tuesday they adopted a clever ruse. That morning quite a procession of cattle arrived at the ford to attract the attention of the French, while a strong force made a long detour, and under cover of brushwood tried to approach their camp. The French, however, were vigilant, and received the Beni-Bu-Yahis with a heavy fire, which stopped them short, but they disputed every inch of the ground until they perceived the uselessness of farther resistance. As it is thought that they may have remained on the Muluya to attempt another coup, careful watch is being kept, and a battery has left Oran for Ujda. General Lyautey was present at this affair, and has warmly congratulated the troops on their valour.

THE REPUNCTUATION OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.

You will have observed the prolonged "Canon"-ade, supported by that well-known Anglo-Indian, Sir Charles A. Elliott, that has been carried on in the widely-read columns of the *Times*, writes our London correspondent ; but if Sir George Birdwood had only published in that journal the letter which I have elicited from him I am inclined to think that Canon Beeching's opponents would have been immediately silenced. The innovation against which Canon Beeching protested was the placing of a comma after the word "Earth" in the fourth division of the Lord's Prayer, thus : "Thy will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven," and so making a fifth division of the words "as it is in Heaven." The new version is "Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven." The traditional and as some contend right reading of the last two breaths of the prayer as above written is the reading of them in one breath—"Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven." Sir G. Birdwood writes to me :—

"Believe me, Canon Beeching is wholly right in the matter, and his position unassailable. On the point of interpretation the criterion is the original Greek texts of the Lord's Prayer, Mathew VI. 9 and Luke XI. 2, which differ ; and the "Authorised Version," and the "Revised Version" of the same, which also differ ; and on the point of punctuation the "Vulgate," and the "Breviaries,"—the version of "the Lord's Prayer" in our "Book of Common Prayer" being from the "Pater Noster

WAR OFFICE AND MAJOR ADAM.

VINDICATION OF GENERAL SCOBELL.

History of the Incident.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The War Office publishes correspondence showing that General Scobell asked the Army Council on July 8th to enquire into Major Adam's allegation that General Scobell had made reports on the officers of the 5th Lancers containing deliberate misstatements.

The Army Council inviting Major Adam to substantiate the charge, he wrote that, while not denying that Captain Bryce-Wilson had suffered injustice, General Scobell and the Council each laid the responsibility on the other. Any enquiry by the Army Council would consequently be inadequate and unfair to General Scobell.

The Army Council wrote to General Scobell on August the 5th that a thorough investigation had been made into his reports regarding certain officers of the 5th Lancers, who had afterwards been removed, including Major Adam.

The Council were satisfied that the charges were unfounded, that the reports were unbiassed and that their conclusions were correct, as they were afterwards endorsed by General Scobell's successor in command of the First Brigade, A special report by the [illegible] Inspector-General was confirmed by the then Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot.

The Council note that General Scobell intervened on Major Adam's behalf, and urged that he be given another chance by means of extra-regimental appointment, and this was done.

GREAT ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Sir W. Laurier's Ideal.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Reuter telegraphs from Winnipeg that in an address to American settlers in the north-west, Sir W. Laurier said, "You can do much to weld an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and the United States, without the permission of which not a single gun could be fired in the world. We stand on British preference, which will remain a part of Canada's fiscal policy, but we conceive a wide field for reciprocity."

AEROPLANES FOR JAPAN.

Officers to be Taught Flying in Germany.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent reports that the Japanese Commission at present in Berlin has completed negotiations for the purchase of aeroplanes, and has arranged for twenty-five Japanese officers to receive instruction in aviation in Germany under the German military aviator, Engelhardt.

TRADES' ARBITRATION.

Arbitration Legislation.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne that at the instance of the Attorney-General, the House of Representatives has remodelled the preference to Trade Unionists' clause in the Bill extending the powers of the Arbitration Court to every industry, by giving the Arbitration Court discretion in ordering preference.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Heritage from the Pilgrim Fathers.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Province Town telegrams state that President Taft, inaugurating a monument to the Pilgrim Fathers, said that the spirit which prompted them to brave the seas had furnished the United States with the highest ideals for moral life and political citizenship.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Duke of Connaught has accepted the Presidency of the Colonial Institute, in succession to the King.

CANADIAN IMMIGRANTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa telegraphs that 160,000 immigrants entered Canada in the six months ending the 30th of June. Of these 75,000 were British and Continental and the rest mostly Americans.

HAMBURG SHIPPING STRIKE.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Ten thousand shipyard hands have struck at Hamburg, owing to the refusal of their masters to shorten their hours and raise their wages.

Six thousand shipwrights at Kiel may join the strike.

A DEPARTURE in Co-operative Society work has recently been made in Madras in the registration of the Uttaramallur Co-operative Union in Chingleput, which consists of eleven affiliated societies. All these societies will be jointly and severally liable for loans made on recommendation of the Union.

THE TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

Excitement Running High.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Reuter wires from Madrid that excitement is reaching at a high pitch. The Premier has ordered the prosecution of members of the leading Catholic committees, for sending him violent telegrams constituting an insult to the Government.

A movement of troops from Madrid in the direction of Bilbao and San Sebastian has begun. The demonstrators, finding special trains forbidden, are making their way to San Sebastian in small parties by ordinary trains.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Reuter wires from Madrid that the organisers of the Catholic demonstration have decided to abandon it, and publish a manifesto tomorrow on the subject. Nevertheless six thousand troops are watching the railways and 30,000 men are being held in readiness.

EXPLOSION ON A SUBMARINE.

Four Men Injured.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

An explosion occurred to-day on the unfortunate submarine A. 1. at Portsmouth, Lieutenant Regnart and Sub-Lieutenant Stopford together with four men were injured.

The submarine was lying alongside the floating dock. The coxwain was blown out of the hatchway, and sustained a fractured thigh. The others were overpowered by fumes. All the injured men are now in hospital.

LATER.

The sufferers in the explosion on the submarine remained unconscious for a long time, but most of the injuries are not regarded as dangerous, except those of Coxwain Blunsdon. The explosion sounded like the report of a 12 in. gun.

It is officially announced that two officers and one man have suffered severe injuries and others have bad burns.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Nationalist Manifesto.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that a Manifesto has been issued, signed by most prominent Nationalist leaders, including Sipahdar, Sardar Asad, and Satar Khan, vowing to forget past differences, to abandon all personal aims and to work together to preserve the independence of the country and assist the Constitutional Government.

SHIP-REPAIRERS' STRIKE ENDED.

Crisis Threatening.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Clyde shipbuilding difficulty has been settled amicably. The men are resuming work and the lock-out has been cancelled.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Another great shipyard crisis is threatened on the Clyde. The workers, by an overwhelming majority, have rejected the master's concessions with regard to wages, desiring a higher scale. A national ballot concludes on Monday, but the result will be practically settled by the Clyde vote.

LATER.

The settlement of the strike on the Clyde is regarded as satisfactory, but following quickly on the strike on the North-Eastern Railway, where likewise the men ignored their contracts and the orders of their own Unions, it has caused considerable perturbation, in financial and political circles. The movement is regarded as characteristic of the tendency to lawlessness, resulting from Socialistic teachings.

THE NEW COINS.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

King George yesterday gave a sitting to Mr. MacKennal, the sculptor, for purposes of the new coinage.

ACCIDENT TO THE "SHAMROCK."

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The 'Shamrock" was racing at Cowes to-day with King Alfonso and Sir T. Lipton on board, when the topmast was carried away. No one was injured.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Kent has beaten Gloucester at Canterbury, by an innings and 96 runs.

Warwick has beaten Derby at Birmingham, by 143 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Northampton at Northampton, by an innings and 112 runs.

Sussex has beaten Leicester at Leicester, by two wickets.

Surrey has beaten Middlesex at the Oval, by two wickets.

The match between Yorkshire and Worcester at Worcester, was drawn.

Notts has beaten Essex at Leyton, by three wickets.

THE Administration Report of the Madras Cinchona Department shows that the outturn of the factory on Nilgiris during the year was 27,477 lbs. of quinine against 28,825 lbs. last year, which was previously a record.

THE TIBETAN SITUATION.

Chinese Force of 20,000 Men.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Dr. Geil, the American traveller who lately made a prolonged tour through China, interviewed by Reuter, said he visited Chengtu at the beginning of 1910. There was great military activity, and he was told by the authorities that 20,000 Chinese troops had been moved into Tibet. Anyhow, Tibet was the chief topic of conversation, and there were fewer troops in Chengtu than in any centre he visited. He found everywhere extraordinary progress and anxiety for education, and a strong feeling against having a baby-Emperor.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Criticism by the "Times."

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The "Times" in an article urges that though the Russo-Japanese Agreement is welcomed as tending to the preservation of peace, the position in Manchuria is still obscure in some respects, and it would be a great satisfaction to learn definitely the whole conditions, under which the Japanese and Russian control of railway will be exercised in future. The lack of such a statement is the sole cause of the fears, which are occasionally expressed, for the interests of third parties. Moreover, the persons interested in the Chinchau-Aigun Railway are entitled to be told, how it infringes Russian and Japanese rights. The same mistiness applies to the Hankow-Canton and Hankow-Szechuan Railways, regarding which China remains reluctant to carry out her undertakings.

A MILITARY PAMPHLET.

Artillery Officer Arrested.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Lieutenant Sutor, R.G.A., stationed at Tynemouth, has been arrested in connection with the publication of a pamphlet which has created considerable stir in military circles. It is called "The Army System, or Why muddle through millions yearly during peace." The arrest involves a court-martial, which Lieutenant Sutor himself desires.

WORLD'S LARGEST WARSHIP.

Launched at Devonport.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The monster cruiser "Lion", having a displacement of 26,360 tons was launched at Devonport to-day. She is the largest warship in the world. She carries eight 13·5 in. guns, and is capable of firing a broadside of ten thousand pounds in weight.

LORD STRATHCONA'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

On the occasion of Lord Strathcona's ninetieth birthday, numberless congratulations poured in. A Book entitled "Canada's Coeur de Lion" was among the gifts, and contained birthday greetings and appreciations from a number of distinguished persons, including Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Chamberlain.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

Far Eastern Tour.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Reuter telegraphs from Berlin that the Crown Prince has arranged to start in November on a tour through the Far East, touching at India, to study conditions.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Berlin telegrams report that it is officially announced that the Crown Prince will not be accompained by the Crown Princess on the Eastern tour. He will visit India, China and Japan and the visit will not be incognito. He will accordingly be officially entertained everywhere. The German Government has already sounded the British Government with reference to the Indian visit and has received satisfactory assurances.

MR. WALTER LONG'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Mr. Walter Long is suffering from appendicitis, but it is not considered necessary to operate at present.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The condition of Mr. Long is causing some anxiety.

THE MAHARANI OF COOCH BEHAR.

Received by Queen Alexandra.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Queen Alexandra yesterday received the Maharani of Cooch-Behar.

IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 7.

The P. and O. s.s. "Himalaya," with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left for Bombay to-day at 1 p.m.

BATTLESHIPS FOR TURKEY.

Three Bought from Germany.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The sale of the German battleships "Kurfuerst," "Friedrich Wilhelm" and "Weissenburg" to Turkey has been completed. The prices are £900,000.

Reuter telegraphs from Berlin that substitutes for the two latter ships will be begun under the Navy Law in 1911 and 1912 respectively.

The Military expert of the "Tageblatt," Colonel Gaedke, suggests that the sale of the ships may serve as a ground for laying down more extra battleships, and considers that the Reichstag should not assent to sale until the intentions of Government are explained.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Solid Reason for Colonial Navies.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Winnipeg despatches state that Sir W. Laurier, justifying the idea of a Canadian Navy, said it was impossible for the Dominion to preserve self-respect and see the entire burden of the defence of the Empire borne by the Motherland. Canada and he hated militarism, but defence was not militarism. A nation must have an army and a navy as a town must have police.

ACCIDENT TO SIR W. LAURIER.

Special Train in Collision.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Reuter telegraphs from Winnipeg that Sir W. Laurier's special train, when travelling at sixty miles per hour, collided with a goods train near Regina. The Premier's leg was injured and he suffered a heavy shock.

Minister Graham's knee was wrenched. Others were slightly injured.

The fireman was killed. The accident may interrupt the Premier's tour.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Sir W. Laurier's bruises are not serious and his tour through the West will not be interrupted.

THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Visited by the King and Queen.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Their Majesties and Prince Arthur of Connaught yesterday paid a surprise visit to the Japanese Exhibition. They made a thorough inspection, lasting for two and a half hours.

ENGLISH AERONAUTS.

Long Distance Trials.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The aeronaut, Mr. Willows, started from Cardiff at 8 last evening for the Crystal Palace. He flew over the Palace alighting at Catford at 6·30 this morning.

SEDITION IN EGYPT.

Editor and Poet Sentenced.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Cairo telegrams report that El Ghayati, poet, and editor of the journal, "Elaram," has been sentenced in default to a year's imprisonment for writing a book of seditious poems.

FRONTIER OUTRAGES.

Release of Kidnapped Hindus.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 6.

A Dera Ismail Khan correspondent writes to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" that prominent Hindus of the town have drawn up a petition for submission to Government giving expression to feelings of gratitude to the political authorities of Wana Agency for securing the release of four Hindus who were kidnapped a few months ago by the Mahsud Ghaddi from Kot Sultan, a village, a few miles distant from Kulachi. The release of kidnapped Hindus was especially due to the indefatigable efforts and tactful policy of Sardar Mahomed Jahangir Khan, Gandapur, Naib Tahsildar, Sarwakai. The released Hindus speak in eulogistic terms of the hospitality extended to them by Mahsuds in their country.

LAHORE, AUGUST 6.

A few days ago a baby and a seven year old girl were carried away by the raiders from a village seven miles from Bannu.

The Engineer-in-Chief recently went to Bannu to inspect the road for the Bannu-Kulbagh Railway. He is stated to have ordered a revised survey of the road from Bannu to Lakhi, so that the railway may go along Bannu Dera road as far as practicable.

A Bannu correspondent says that on the 2nd August a tumtum which started for Dera Ismail Khan at about 6 p.m. was raided by a gang of outlaws about 11 miles from Bannu at about 8-30 p.m. They carried away with them three Hindu passengers, and a driver who is also a Hindu. On the next morning the Border police and Trackers set out to find the raiders.

PARSEE FIRE TEMPLE FOR MADRAS.

The First in Southern India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 7.

The consecration took place to-day of a Parsi temple at Royapuram, erected for the Parsi community in Madras by Mr. Pherez Muncherjee Clubwalla, a merchant. The ceremony was performed with due solemnity by the Parsi High Priest from Poona in the presence of a large gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen, many of whom came from long distances. The temple is first of its kind in Southern India and is one of many acts of benevolence shown to the community by Mr. Clubwalla. The Parsis of Madras have presented an address to the donor with a handsome silver casket. The high Priest is also presented with an address and a souvenir.

DACCA CONSPIRCY CASE.

Thirty-seven Arrests up to Date.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

Bankim Chunder Roy, Vice-Chairman of the Serajgunj Municipality, was arrested yesterday in connection with the Dacca Conspiracy case. His house was searched and several letters, books and photos were taken away.

This morning Inspector Jennings of the Calcutta police arrested Nolin Kishore Guha on a warrant from the District Magistrate of Dacca, the charge being under section 121 A. in the case known as the Dacca political dacoity case. He is to be sent under escort to Dacca to-night.

A telegram to the "Bengalee" from Naraingunge, dated 6th, says the police arrested Benode Behari Chakravarti, aged 21, a resident of Basbgur, Naraingunge, for sedition, and taken him to Dacca.

Referring to the recent arrests in East Bengal, the *Bengalee* reminds the Government of India of its circular letter of last March wherein it was laid down that prosecutions would not be resorted to until other remedies were exhausted.

Referring to the arrests and house-searches in East Bengal, the „Bengalee" says, "We are entirely in the dark as to the evidence on which the police are proceeding in these cases," and express the hope that the Government of the new Province insist in every individual case upon knowing the grounds of action suggested by its officers and satisfy itself in every case that evidence of a reliable nature exists against the persons concerned before sanctioning their prosecution.

RANGOON, AUGUST 6.

Nishi Bhusan Mittra, son of Ladhi Mohan Mittra, of Bandilyakin, district Jessore was yesterday evening arrested by the police in a Bengali school house in thirty-ninth street on a warrant by the district Magistrate of Dacca, on a charge of conspiring to wage war against the King. Mittra has been a schoolmaster here for the last year. A number of documents have been seized. The accused have been remanded till the 16th instant when he will be sent to Dacca.

NOAKHALI, AUGUST 6.

The police to-day searched the house of Mathuranath Sen Khasmehal Mohurir, but found nothing incriminating.

DACCA, AUGUST 6.

Asutosh Das Gupta, a discharged accused of the Faridpur Bhojeswar dacoity, was arrested at Dibrugarh by the Dacca police and brought here yesterday. Rajani Sarkar of Madaripur has just now been brought here under arrest; both have been remanded to the hajut. Many more arrests, it is understood, will shortly be made.

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 7.

The "Pioneer" hears from Dacca that thirty-seven arrests have been made up to date in connection with a suspected political conspiracy which the police believe to be a far-reaching plot, ranging from Sylhet to Rangpur and from Dinajpur to Calcutta.

KYANGDAUNG DACOIT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 6.

Two days ago a band of twenty decoits armed with shotguns and dahs, entered the village of Kyangdaung, about one o'clock in the morning, and after lighting torches went to the houses of two money lenders. In the first house they found jewellery, gold ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 5,000, which they carried off. Most of the jewellery has been pledged for loans. In the house of the other man they obtained only property of small value. Three little shots were fired from a gun by one of the dacoits. The villagers made no attempt to interfere with the dacoits on their way to the house. The Police have arrested eight men in connection with the outrage, and recovered a large amount of the stolen property.

RANGOON, AUGUST 6.

Serious dacoity is reported from Shwebo. In the absence on duty of Station Master, Mokegon, a band of fifteen dacoits armed with gunand dahs, surrounded his house and after lighting torches cut down the door with dahs. The Station master's wife and mother received serious injuries; the place was ransacked and two thousand rupees worth of property taken. The two men who were watching the house were seized and badly treated by the dacoits. The dacoits with gun prevented the villagers from rendering assistance by firing at intervals. Six dacoits were arrested, but no property recovered.

POLITICAL DACOITIES.

(FROM CAR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The Calcutta police yesterday searched no less than nine houses and shops, in connection with political dacoities that had of late been perpetrated in Jessore, Khulna and Howrah. They recovered gold mohurs and ornaments said to have been sold by some of the accused already under arrest. Numerous documents letters, postcards, note books and notices of secret meetings were taken away. It is expected that these will lead to some more arrests and that a big gang case will come up before the Special Tribunal.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 6.

The Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress have just received a cablegram from Sir William Wedderburn, gratefully accepting the Presidentship of the coming Congress at Allahabad.

SHIPPING COMPANY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 6.

This afternoon the hearing concluded before Mr. Justice Ormond of two suits. Mr. Balthazar, owner of the steamers "Paknam" and "Tanglin" sued for the recovery of Rs. 3,53,000 due on mortgages executed by the directors of the Bengal Steam Navigation Company, Limited, in favour of M. Kader, on the former steamer and Rs. 2,89,258 on the "Tanglin." His honour held the mortgages were legal, and gave the preliminary mortgage decree against the two ships in each suit, with costs against the company and interveners. Application will be made by the receiver for the sale of the ships.

THE Rangoon Municipality has applied to Government for permission to borrow Rs. 6,67,000 for absolutely necessary works. The present net liability chargeable against the Municipal fund is Rs. 1,51,86,300.

THE HON. MR. H. P. TODD-NAYLOR, C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner, Mandalay Division, died at Mandalay on Saturday evening.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

The following messages, which are in advance of the last English Mail, are taken from the Australian papers to hand yesterday:—

The King and the Income Tax.

London, July 23.

It was stated in the House of Commons in the course of the debate on the King's Civil List that Queen Victoria voluntarily paid income tax, and that King Edward continued to do so. King George, the House was informed, has been relieved of the payment of income tax, but he will defray the expenditure incurred in connection with his own State visits and those of visitors to England.

Regency Bill.

London, July 23,

A lively debate took place in the House of Commons yesterday on the Regency Bill.

Sir Clifford Cory (Liberal) moved an amendment to include a declaration similar to the Accession Declaration among the oaths taken by the Regent. He argued that it was more important that the Regent should make the declaration than a young Sovereign.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, deprecated the proposal to thrust crudely and bluntly into the Regency Bill a declaration which the House had recently decided by an enormous majority it was undesirable that any Sovereign should make at the present time.

The amendment was rejected by 123 votes to 25, and the Bill was read a third time.

Steamer on Fire.

London, July 24.

A fire broke out on the steamer "Momus," bound from New York for New Orleans, while she was off Florida. A whole night was spent in fighting the flames. In response to a message by wireless telegraphy the "Comus" came to the assistance of the burning steamer. The whole of the 83 passengers and the crew, numbering 125, were rescued.

World's Sculling Championship.

London, July 24.

E. Barry, the Champion sculler of England, who is to meet [illegible] Arnst for the world's sculling championship next month, has sprained his ankle. The injury, however, is not serious. Arnst denies a report that he is suffering from fever.

Sensational Murder of Children.

London, July 23.

Additional details have been published of the confession of the man, Bourreau, who states that he was guilty of a crime for which an innocent man was convicted and imprisoned.

In 1900 a farmer named Brierre was sentenced to death at Chartreuse, in France, on a charge of having murdered his five children. Brierre strenuously denied the awful charge, but his story was not believed. He died recently, still protesting his innocence. A rag-picker, named Bourreau, at Tours, confessed a few days ago that he murdered Brierre's children.

Bourreau says that he went to Brierre's farm begging. He was given bread and shelter in a barn for the night. In the morning he killed four of the Brierre's children with a knife while they were asleep, and murdered the fifth with an axe.

After a fierce struggle he stabbed Brierre and decamped. Before making his confession, Bourreau attempted to commit suicide, and he is suffering from a bullet wound in the arm.

Magazine Explodes.

London, July 22.

Several hundredweight of dynamite which was stored in a magazine at Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia, exploded yesterday. Trees were uprooted and buildings destroyed within a radius of 400 yards. The people living in the neighbourhood had previously been warned of the danger which threatened them, and there was consequently no one within the area of destruction when the explosion occurred.

Beneficial Rain in Canada.

London, July 23.

Beneficial rains have fallen in the Canadian provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Arctic Exploration.

Captain Bernier has been authorised by the Canadian Government to attempt the north-west passage and to plant there the Dominion flag.

Canadian Immigration.

The Canadian Government have introduced a new regulation providing that after October immigrants to the Dominion must be in possession of £10 when landing. This step has been decided upon owing to the severity of the Canadian winter and the great hardships that would necessarily attend a condition of destitution during that season.

The Argentine.

London, July 22.

Senor Saenez Pena has been elected President of the Argentine Republic in succession to Dr. J. Figueroa Alcorta.

Negro Burned at the Stake.

London, July 23.

At Belton in Texas a negro was surprised in the act of entering a white woman's bedroom. He resisted arrest and shot a police constable dead. An enraged mob subsequently seized the negro and burned him at the stake.

Lawn Tennis.

London, July 24.

In the Midlands Championship Gentlemen's Singles Parke (England) beat Doust (Australia) 9-7, 6-3, 6-2. In the final of the Gentlemen's Open Doubles Jones and Whitehouse beat Doust and Myers 6-3, 4-6, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

"BOYCOTT DAY" IN BENGAL.

No Celebrations Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

The Boycott day passed off in Calcutta without the least excitement. No attempt was made to celebrate it, and so far, there are no reports from elsewhere in Bengal of any celebration.

The "Bengalee," in a leading article to-day, under the heading "Seventh of August and Constructive Swadeshism," says:—"It is a day which will find an abiding place in our history and which, we are sure, will be commemorated in every Bengali home, by the renewal of the solemn determination to foster indigenous industries and to purchase home-made goods in preference to foreign articles."

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Fifteenth Judge's Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

The question of the appointment of a fifteenth Judge on the permanent staff of the High Court is engaging the attention of Government. If the appointment when sanctioned by the Secretary of State is recruited outside the Indian Civil Service. Mr. D. N. Chuckerbutty, senior Vakil, will be appointed. The question will be settled on the retirement of Mr. Justice Das.

IT is understood that one Chaturvedi Dwarka Pershad Sharma, a clerk to the Civil Surgeon, Allahabad, has been dismissed by the local Government for having published a book in Hindi on Warren Hastings.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Seditious Meetings Act.

IMPORTANT DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

The Council met this morning at 11 o'clock, the Viceroy presiding. There was an unusually large attendance of the public, including a great number of ladies, both European and Indian.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Jenkins in his opening speech said,—My Lord, the Seditious Meetings Act of 1907 will expire in the ordinary course on the 31st of October this year. The course which we should adopt with regard to it is a matter of anxious consideration. I will briefly explain the reasons which have induced us to come to the decision, first of all, that the Act ought to be continued, and secondly that is ought not now to be continued beyond the 31st of March 1911. Before the bill was prepared, the local Governments were consulted and the local Governments are generally independent in their opinions, and one of the great difficulties of the Government of India was in reconciling the different advice given by them. On this occasion the local Governments were absolutely unanimous, and specially the local Governments of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, declared that the continuance of the Act was absolutely necessary to the cultivation of law and order in their provinces. Now we have no intention to shelter ourselves behind the local Governments. The decision is ours, and it is based upon our own convictions and what is necessary in the conditions before us, at the same time the Government of India would be incurring a very grave responsibility if they refused to accept the recommendations of the local Governments in a matter of this kind. And, for my own part, I am free to admit that when a Lieutenant-Governor, like Sir Edward Baker of wide and liberal sympathy, who knows his province thoroughly, declares that the continuance of this Act is absolutely necessary in Bengal, I should feel myself bound to surrender my opinion to his, even if my own opinion were different. We decided therefore that the Act should be continued. Next, a day was date to which it should be continued. There is a precept of old standing that [illegible] that contentious business should not be [illegible] taken in Simla, and we have reason to apprehend that this is a contentious measure. The precept was issued when Simla was remote and inaccessible. Conditions have changed greatly, the stress of business has become very considerable, and it is possible that the position may have to be reconsidered. Nevertheless as long as the precept is in force we feel ourselves bound to observe it far as as possible. There is another consideration which weighs with us. There will before long be great changes in the constitution of the Government of India, and although the life of the Government of India is continuous, still I think it is proper that the ultimate position in this matter should rest with the Government of India as it will be constituted at the sessions which will be held in Calcutta. We are by no means pledged to continue this measure on the 31st of March 1911. On the other hand, neither are we pledged to allow the Act to lapse. I consider that it is greatly to be desired that this Bill should be regarded as a measure of convenience, as the measure is intended only for the time between the Simla Sessions and the Sessions in Calcutta, and that no discussion would be raised which will have the effect of even appearing to commit the Government of India or the [individual] members of the Council to any opinion relative to the further continuance of the Act. If it is finally decided that the Act ought to be continued, there will be an opportunity for discussion in Calcutta. If, on the other hand, it is decided that it ought to be allowed to lapse, we shall have a debate which however carefully conducted cannot fail to do a certain amount of harm. My Lord, now I produce the Bill and move that it be taken into consideration."

MR. GOKHALE'S CRITICISM.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale said,—"My Lord, this bill may at first sight appear to some to be a comparatively modest measure, inasmuch as all that it ostensibly seeks to do is to prolong by just five months more the life of an Act which, in the natural course of things, would expire on 1st November next. And the very brief speech with which the Hon'ble Member has introduced his motion to-day is calculated to lend support to this view. Now, my Lord, if this had been really all that the Government had in view, even then I should have deplored the action of Government, for as I understand the situation, what the country takes as a whole needs to-day above everything else is the opportunity for things to settle down again to the normal, and in providing this opportunity, a responsibility rests as much on the Government as on the people. And it is, in my humble judgment, a proposal, at a time like the present to renew even for a few months a repressive measure of such exceptional severity as the Seditious Meetings Prevention Act, when the country is comparatively quiet and is getting quieter every day and is not likely to hasten that return to a normal frame of mind on the part of the people and that in the restoration of normal relations between the people and the Government, which every true well-wisher of the country must so ardently desire. But, my Lord, I do not think that this bill is merely a proposal to continue an expiring Act for a few months longer and nothing more. I think there are grave reasons to fear that it is rather intended to be the prelude to another proposal to place the Act permanently on the Statute Book after the formality of a discussion in the full Council at Calcutta next March. It seems clear to me that if the Government had been anxious to govern the country without the aid of this Act, if even they had wanted to find out if they could so govern the country, they would have welcomed the opportunity instead of regretting it, of the Act lapsing next November, conscious of the fact, that if the necessity arose they could and re-enact the measure in a single day and re-enact it probably with the support of a strong body of public opinion. The statement of objects and reasons says that on the unanimous advice of local Governments the Government of India are convinced that the continuance of the Act for the present is essential to the preservation of peace. The Council had no opportunity of seeing these opinions of local Governments, though in the case of ordinary bills such opinions, are as a rule, supplied to the members. I asked for these papers two days ago under Rule 13 of the Rules of the conduct of legislative business, but the Government have not seen their way to comply with my request. But whatever be the grounds on which the local Governments have based their advice, one thing is certain that if they have asked for a continuance of the Act they cannot have asked for its continuance for five months only. No one could, I think, calculate the requirements even of precision with such nicety. It is true that when the question comes up again for consideration the personnel of the Government of India will have undergone a considerable change. But I do not think it is possible to find any comfort in that. In the first place a Viceroy entirely new to the country is far less likely to take a line of his own in dealing with what we have been told is the unanimous opinion of Provincial Governments than one who has been five years in the country; and secondly, we have already before us the fact that not one of your Lordship's colleagues of 1907 in the Government of India is to-day a member of the Government, a fact which significantly illustrates the rapidity and completeness with which the personnel of Government changes in this country under the existing system that has not made any difference, as regards the present decision to continue the Act after October next. I take it therefore that during the next Calcutta session, the Government will come forward again with a proposal either to further extend the period of the Act, or, what is even more probable, to place the Act permanently on the Statute Book. Now, my Lord, we all know that when once the Government have made up their mind to adopt a particular course, what the non-official members may afterwards say in the Council, is practically of no avail in bringing about a change in that course. Our only hope of preventing a decision which we consider to be fraught with serious injury to the best interest of the country is in any opportunity we may get to state our objections before the decision has been arrived at by Government, and it is because the bill before us gives us such an opportunity, as also because I am against the proposed continuance of the Act, even for five months, that

I deem it my duty to offer what resistance I can to the motion which the Hon'ble Member has submitted to the Council. My Lord, three years ago, when this Act was hurried through the Council on this Hill Station, only three non-official members were able to attend the meeting. But among those three was my distinguished friend, the profoundly learned and ever brilliant, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose. To the criticisms which he then offered on the various provisions of the measure, I think, it is unnecessary to add anything even to-day.

THE POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The Act confers dangerously wide powers on the Executive, which if used at all are certain to be abused, and which must in practice paralyse all activity in the country. Meanwhile the Government already possess in the ordinary course of the law, ample powers to meet all reasonable requirements not only for punishing but also for preventing what has been called seditious or dangerous oratory. They can break up and even prohibit meetings likely to prove dangerous to the tranquillity of the country and they can bind down individuals. And the provisions for punishing seditious utterances do not certainly err on the side of leniency. I really do not see what more is wanted if the Government are to show reasonable regard for the elementary rights of the people. Unless the idea that nowhere in the country shall there be any deliberation, or discussion or expression of opinions, except on lines approved by the Government, and that, too, with their permission, I do not understand the necessity of arming the Executive with the vast powers which the Act confers. That these powers can be, and, as a matter of fact, have been, used or rather abused for such a purpose may be seen from the fact that this year the ordinary district conferences proposed to be held on strictly constitutional lines and in accordance with the practice of several years were prohibited in East Bengal, and even the meeting of members of the depressed classes for the consideration of a purely social grievance was disallowed, and in some cases the Magistrates even went to the length of claiming the power to determine the actual wording of the resolutions proposed to be passed at public meetings. My Lord, I can conceive of no circumstances in which it may be necessary to put even such powers into the hands of the Executive as the only way of checking the flood of wild or dangerous utterances that may be threatening the peace or tranquillity of the country. But I do not think such circumstances exist in any province at the present moment, but in any case it is to my mind intolerable that the whole country should be indiscriminately placed under such Draco-[illegible] and this brings me to a [illegible]

[illegible]lar legislation I [illegible] tion which I made in the Council three years ago when the Seditious Meetings Act was under discussion, and which I wish to repeat to-day, namely, that if at any time such legislation is found to be necessary in any province it should be undertaken by the Provincial Government in the Council of that province and not by the Government of India for the whole country. At present what happens is this: The alleged needs of the province whose condition is the worst furnish the standard and determine the character of the legislation with which not only that province, but the rest of the country is to be saddled. Now this is gravely objectionable, and to my mind it constitutes a most serious grievance. A simple remedy lies ready to hand, namely, to require each Provincial Council to undertake in such matters its own special legislation according to its needs. This will have the additional advantage of ensuring a full discussion of the condition of the province before the legislation is passed. I claim on this subject the support of the Hon'ble Member whom we in Bombay have known to be a strong advocate of provincial decentralization, and it may be said as Sir Hervey Adamson did three years ago that though such legislation may be passed for the whole country it may not be extended to a province without careful consideration of all the circumstances by the Government of India. How illusory this safeguard, is, was seen last January when we woke up one morning to find that the Seditious Meetings Act had been extended indiscriminately to every province by a single stroke of the pen. I assure the Council that there is a very real fear in the minds of the most thoroughly law-abiding citizens that this Act, when put in force places them in a position of serious danger, and they further feel they may be exposed to the danger at any moment without their having done anything to deserve it.

PROCLAMATION.

A few will utterances on the part of thoughtless young men or even a single utterance of that character may suffice for a whole district to be suddenly proclaimed. And once it is so proclaimed, every inhabitant of that district is at once put under what may be termed police rule. No twenty persons can then meet even for the most innocent social purpose without being presumed to have gathered in a public meeting held without permission of the authorities, and anyone may at any moment find himself accused of having taken part in such a meeting and wrongly punished or otherwise harassed in a variety of ways. And with the kind of police we have in this country the fear of wanton or malicious harassment is not wholly imaginary.

THE POLICE.

My Lord, I am aware that this question of the character of the Indian police has now assumed a form when it is difficult to discuss it without rousing a certain amount of feeling. There is no doubt, however, that as a class they are not trusted by the bulk of my countrymen and that innocent people often go about dreaming of what they may do. And the position has grown worse since the formation of what is known as the Criminal Investigation Department. This is largely the result of two causes, first, the quality of the material from which our police is drawn and, secondly, the fact of a spirit of self-assertion among the people generally.

The Government no doubt have of late done a good deal to secure a better type of recruit for the police. But improvement in this respect can only be gradual. Moreover, as long as the people themselves do not know how to take better care of themselves as against the police, things are bound to continue pretty much the same as they are at present. What is however absolutely necessary is that the Government should not put additional powers into the hands of the police until a substantial improvement has taken place in their character and traditions. My Lord, it has been well said that more depends upon the manner in which a law is administered than upon the law itself. This is true of every law generally, though it applies, I think, in a special degree to repressive measures. And I feel bound to say that our experience in this direction has not been particularly encouraging. Take, for instance, the Press Act of last February. If ever there was a measure which should have been administered with the utmost care and tact and restraint it was the Press Act passed at last year's session at Calcutta. This was necessary to avoid all needless irritation. It was also due to those non-official members of this Council who in their desire not to add to the difficulties and anxieties with which the Government have been confronted, tried to go as far as they could in support of the measure. I grieve to say, however, that in most provinces these obvious considerations have not been kept in view in working the Act. I will not now refer to those cases in which security was demanded from old concerns when they presented themselves for mere formal changes in their registration, in spite of distinct pledges to the contrary given both in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and in speeches of the members of Government in this Council. It was no doubt the result of what must be regarded as defective drafting, and I am glad to note that it has now been put right to a great extent by Executive action on the part of Government, but there have been cases in which heavy securities have been demanded from old concerns without specifying what their offence was, and for some time past a regular sedition-hunt has been going on in some of the provinces. Hardly a day now passes when some obscure sheet, pamphlet or old book is not dragged forth from oblivion and notified first by one Provincial Government and then by another as forfeited to the authorities. Now much of this is to my mind altogether futile, and it only tends to keep the Press Act in unnecessary and unpleasant prominence before the country. I think the exceptional powers conferred by the Press Act should be very sparingly drawn upon, and then, too, to meet only serious cases of objectionable and dangerous writing. I do not deny that the Act exercised a restraining influence in some quarters where such influence was most necessary, but what I think has raised a feeling against the measure is the irritation that is being continuously caused in the country owing to the feeling that the Act is being harshly or unjustly applied. The worst case in which the powers of the Act have been clearly misapplied is to my mind that of Mr. Mackerness's pamphlet. Mr. Mackerness had sent me a copy when the pamphlet was issued, and I had also seen the articles as they had first appeared in the 'Nation.' I can understand the objection that Mr. Mackerness had made a one sided presentment of the case, or that he had not done justice to the efforts which the Government have really been making in the matter of police reform. But that only means that someone else should have published a pamphlet in reply. Had any one told me before the pamphlet was proscribed that the Government contemplated applying the provisions of the Press Act to it, I should have declined to believe the statement. And now the pamphlet has actually been proscribed. I can only regard the action taken with deep humiliation and pain. My Lord, it will, I am convinced, be a grave blunder to place the Seditious Meetings Act permanently on the Statute Book, or to propose a further lease of life to it after March next, and I earnestly implore the Government to abandon the idea if they have it. In 1907 when the Act was first passed there was this to be said in its favour that the situation in the country was daily growing more and more anxious, and no one knew where things stood or whither they were drifting. We were then moving on the upward grade of our troubles and the outlook was dark and threatening. To-day, however, the situation is vastly different, the general air has been largely cleared, there is a much easier feeling throughout the country and there is no doubt that the country is now on the downward grade of its anxieties. This change has principally resulted from two causes: First, the reform scheme in its final form which, despite obvious imperfection, constitutes an important step in advance for my country has eased in no small measure the tension of the situation. And secondly, the criminal excesses of thoughtless young men have shocked the bulk of a greater realization of their own duty to the cause of law and order. I think, my Lord, it is now daily becoming more and more clear that the wild elements which by their reckless careering have been a source of so much anxiety have now well nigh exhausted themselves, and the return of the country to a normal state of things is therefore now only a question of time, and nothing, I respectfully urge, should be done by the Government which will in any way retard this return. Not the heavy hand of coercion, but the gentle touch of conciliation and sympathy, forbearance and oblivion. This is what the situation requires, and I earnestly trust these healing influences will be forthcoming in ample measure to obliterate the bitter memories, and start the country again on a career of prosperity and progress."

He was followed by Nawab Abdul Mejid, who in the course of his speech said that the country was not in a fit condition to dispense with safeguards to stop the spread of sedition and anarchy.

The Kuar Sahib of Partiala strongly supported the Bill. He said it was necessary to safeguard the interests of loyal citizens.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gudikar Ali Khan, of Malerkotla said no better proof of the efficacy and indisputable necessity of the Act could be imagined than the comparative security of life and of property which had resulted from its operations. Still they could not by any means conclude that the political barometer in India yet pointed to set fair. India was traversing a period of untimely and painful transition and a single false step at a juncture like this might produce a grave political crisis. It would be very unwise to let loose those causes, which had almost succeeded in subverting the reign of law and order, which happily now prevailed.

The Hon. Mr. Madholkar maintained that the Criminal Procedure Code, the Penal Code and the Police laws were sufficient to meet all the requirements of the Executive when action had to be taken to prevent meetings or assemblies, likely to disturb the public peace or inflame the popular mind against the Government. The improvement in the situation which Government admitted had taken place removed all justification for the continuance of the Act. The very fact that except in one district in Eastern Bengal and Assam the Act was practically non-existent till January last, and the fact that improvement had been achieved in all the other provinces without resort on a single occasion to the provisions of the Act conclusively demonstrated that the change for the better was due to other causes than this measure. The improvement was in some measure due to the enforcement of the ordinary law, but more than that to a revulsion of feeling in favour of Government. Caused by associations and outrages and the feeling of hopefulness created by the policy of reform and conciliation.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Subba Row said the Government should have arranged to go down to Calcutta at least a fortnight earlier than usual and submitted the bill for the consideration of the full Council in accordance with the established practice and the intention of the Secretary of State. The Government should at least have waited till the new Viceroy arrived in India to determine whether the then situation would demand the continuance of this repressive measure. This course would have had the advantage of testing whether during the interregnum when the Act ceased to be in force, the so-called moral effect of this measure in any way was lessened.

Messrs. Umar Hayat Khan Tirwana and Madge supported the bill which they hoped would find a permanent place on the Statue Book.

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha followed and spoke at some length opposing the measure.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey opposing the measure in a brief speech remarked: "I need hardly say that we are all anxious for the preservation of law and order, but the question to my mind is whether the motion before the Council is necessary for the purpose of maintaining law and order. When the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act was before the Council in 1907 the Home Member then in charge of the Bill said: 'We were unwilling to legislate until we had seen whether the Council reforms that were laid before the public would meet any response in allaying seditious agitation.'" He further went on to say: "I beg that this condition may be taken as qualifying every word that I say to-day, namely, that the Bill is designed to operate only in exceptional circumstances, exceptional cases and exceptional times of insecurity." Can any one say that these circumstances exist at the present time in India? The reforms initiated by your Lordship in a statesmanlike spirit and successfully carried out in spite of manifold difficulties have contributed greatly to the present peaceful condition of the country. The Under-Secretary of State for India repeatedly acknowledged the other day in Parliament what we all realise that, on account of the introduction of the reforms, the situation had greatly improved and that Indian Reformers had been drawn to the side of Government. I say, then, that Government will be showing their confidence in the strength of their position by not proceeding with this measure whose effect have been aptly described by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. In opening this Council last January, your Lordship feelingly declared 'No one has longed more earnestly than I have to allow bygones to be bygones, and to commence a new administrative era with a clean slate'. I appeal to your Lordship in the spirit of that observation to desist from pressing forward this harsh and, as it seems to me unnecessary, measure. I am sure, it must cause your Lordship great pain to have to undertake this piece of Legislation at the last meeting of this Council which will have the privilege of your presence and guidance, and I earnestly implore your Lordship to give an opportunity to the people of India to prove that no extraordinary powers of coercion on the part of the executive are called for in the interests of peace and order. This will be quite in consonance with the policy of conciliation which your Lordship has so wisely initiated and carried out. But, My Lord, no risk is incurred by Government even if the confidence placed in the people be abused by a few foolish men and, if I may say so, real enemies of the country. This Act expires on the 31st of October and the next session of this Council will probably meet about the middle of December when the Legislature can re-enact the Act if the necessity arises. The interval will be only six weeks and even then the Government will have the power to issue an Ordinance. The difference between the two courses is this while in the one Government assume that the necessity is there and carry the measure, in spite of the opposition of the general public who crave for an opportunity to prove the futility of the measure; on the other, the Government bring forward the Bill after satisfying themselves that the confidence placed in the people is misused. The latter course, if it at all becomes necessary, which God forbid, will strengthen the hands of Government and will rally to their side all reasonable people. Further, it will give personal gratification to Your Lordship that you will leave the country peaceful and contented. It will also deepen the sense of gratitude in the minds of my countrymen in whose hearts your Lordship has secured a permanent place of respect and love and will also be a crowning finish to your Excellency's glorious regime which has been so successful in spite of enormous difficulties. Your Lordship may justly take pride in handing over the Government of the country to your illustrious successor under brighter and more hopeful conditions.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Basu took a retrospect of the situation in both the Bengals since the Partition, and he argued that freedom of speech was absolutely indispensable under a system of government by a bureaucracy, the members of which were recruited from outside the country and were necessarily ignorant of the thoughts, feelings and sentiments of the people they governed. They were thus naturally liable to commit errors which an indigenous bureaucracy would avoid. He argued that the effect of the present law had been to silence public men and said that instead of an India under a dead swoon, irresponsive and silent, it was better that Government should feel the throbbing of the pulse, better that they should feel the movement of the heart. Did Government wish the great heart of the nation to be buried in some dark subterranean vault lighted only through the coloured slides of the Criminal Investigation Department.

MR. JENKINS AND REVOLUTION.

Mr. Jenkins said:—Your Excellency, I am a newcomer on this Council and I must admit that my head is not sufficiently inured to the oratorical stream which has been poured upon it to-day. I hope, however, the Hon'ble Members who have spoken in opposition to the bill will take this as an excuse for my not following them into the innermost recess of their arguments. The question, as it appears to me is this: Is this bill necessary or is it not? Even some of those Hon'ble Members who have spoken in opposition to the bill would I think support it if they were convinced that it was necessary. Now the argument that it is not necessary is generally based upon the opinion that the state of the country is very much improved. I am aware of and very gladly admit that improvement, but we still have the party, whom we prefer to call the revolutionary party, because their aim is revolutionary and nothing else, and they attempt to attain their object by plans of campaign which are very carefully laid and by every device which can be suggested by their not small ingenuity. If Hon'ble Members would wish to have a complete list of all the atrocities that have been committed, of the conspiracies that have been formed, of the secret societies that have been set on foot, of all the means which this revolutionary party has used and is still using to overthrow the British Government and to introduce lawlessness and disorder—if they would wish that—then I say they are very bad friends of the country. Such a list could be produced. I do not wish to produce it unless I am compelled to do so. Well, my Lord, I wish to put a few simple questions to the Council. When these people use every device within their power to obtain their aims, is it the bare suspicion of intimidatory oratory that is placed within their reach? It seems to me that upon that question the decision should depend. My Lord, I submit that it is not in the least degree probable that they will refrain from making use of such powers, and therefore I submit that it is necessary that we should have this bill, and those who agree with us that the bill is necessary and that we ought to have it, I think should come over to our side.

My Lord, I think, I might be content to base my case upon that ground, but there are a few points which have been mentioned to which, perhaps, I should give some attention. It is said to us that it will be a most conciliatory measure to abandon this bill. Even my friend, Sir Vithaldas, I believe said that we should conciliate the people. Let us think for a moment whom we are to conciliate. I consider that the idea that we should conciliate honest and loyal people by allowing mischief-makers a free hand is very little removed from an insane delusion. Then as to the band of revolutionaries: why some might as well attempt to conciliate a band of dacoits by throwing one's doors open to them. It is even hinted also that this bill if it becomes law may cause a great deal of discontent, that it may in fact produce sedition. At one time I was in charge of a town where there had been an outbreak of cholera and as we do in such cases we disinfected the wells and other sources of water supply by putting permanganate of potash into them. Some people who ought to have known better went about amongst the ignorant people and told them that the permanganate of potash was the cause of cholera and the result was that our officers engaged in the work had a very bad time of it, as some of our officers in the districts have at the present time a very bad time. They were told that permanganate of potash was the cause of cholera and we are told that our protective measures are the cause of sedition. Then it has been said that we have already in the existing laws sufficient powers for dealing with matters of this kind. That much I will go the length earlier than usual and submitted the bill for the consideration of the full Council in accordance with the established practice and the intention of the Secretary of State. The Government should at least have waited till the new Viceroy arrived in India to determine whether the then situation would demand the continuance of this repressive measure. This course would have had the advantage of testing whether during the interregnum when the Act ceased to be in force, the so-called moral effect of this measure in any way was lessened.

Messrs. Umar Hayat Khan Tirwana and Madge supported the bill which they hoped would find a permanent place on the Statue Book.

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha followed and spoke at some length opposing the measure.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey opposing the measure in a brief speech remarked: "I need hardly say that we are all anxious for the preservation of law and order, but the question to my mind is whether the motion before the Council is necessary for the purpose of maintaining law and order. When the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act was before the Council in 1907 the Home Member then in charge of the Bill said: 'We were unwilling to legislate until we had seen whether the Council reforms that were laid before the public would meet any response in allaying seditious agitation.'" He further went on to say: "I beg that this condition may be taken as qualifying every word that I say to-day, namely, that the Bill is designed to operate only in exceptional circumstances, exceptional cases and exceptional times of insecurity." Can any one say that these circumstances exist at the present time in India? The reforms initiated by your Lordship in a statesmanlike spirit and successfully carried out in spite of manifold difficulties have contributed greatly to the present peaceful condition of the country. The Under-Secretary of State for India repeatedly acknowledged the other day in Parliament what we all realise that, on account of the introduction of the reforms, the situation had greatly improved and that Indian Reformers had been drawn to the side of Government. I say, then, that Government will be showing their confidence in the strength of their position by not proceeding with this measure whose effect have been aptly described by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. In opening this Council last January, your Lordship feelingly declared 'No one has longed more earnestly than I have to allow bygones to be bygones, and to commence a new administrative era with a clean slate'. I appeal to your Lordship in the spirit of that observation to desist from pressing forward this harsh and, as it seems to me unnecessary, measure. I am sure, it must cause your Lordship great pain to have to undertake this piece of Legislation at the last meeting of this Council which will have the privilege of your presence and guidance, and I earnestly implore your Lordship to give an opportunity to the people of India to prove that no extraordinary powers of coercion on the part of the executive are called for in the interests of peace and order. This will be quite in consonance with the policy of conciliation which your Lordship has so wisely initiated and carried out. But, My Lord, no risk is incurred by Government even if the confidence placed in the people be abused by a few foolish men and, if I may say so, real enemies of the country. This Act expires on the 31st of October and the next session of this Council will probably meet about the middle of December when the Legislature can re-enact the Act if the necessity arises. The interval will be only six weeks and even then the Government will have the power to issue an Ordinance. The difference between the two courses is this while in the one Government assume that the necessity is there and carry the measure, in spite of the opposition of the general public who crave for an opportunity to prove the futility of the measure; on the other, the Government bring forward the Bill after satisfying themselves that the confidence placed in the people is misused. The latter course, if it at all becomes necessary, which God forbid, will strengthen the hands of Government and will rally to their side all reasonable people. Further, it will give personal gratification to Your Lordship that you will leave the country peaceful and contented. It will also deepen the sense of gratitude in the minds of my countrymen in whose hearts your Lordship has secured a permanent place of respect and love and will also be a crowning finish to your Excellency's glorious regime which has been so successful in spite of enormous difficulties. Your Lordship may justly take pride in handing over the Government of the country to your illustrious successor under brighter and more hopeful conditions.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Basu took a retrospect of the situation in both the Bengals since the Partition, and he argued that freedom of speech was absolutely indispensable under a system of government by a bureaucracy, the members of which were recruited from outside the country and were necessarily ignorant of the thoughts, feelings and sentiments of the people they governed. They were thus naturally liable to commit errors which an indigenous bureaucracy would avoid. He argued that the effect of the present law had been to silence public men and said that instead of an India under a dead swoon, irresponsive and silent, it was better that Government should feel the throbbing of the pulse, better that they should feel the movement of the heart. Did Government wish the great heart of the nation to be buried in some dark subterranean vault lighted only through the coloured slides of the Criminal Investigation Department.

MR. JENKINS AND REVOLUTION.

Mr. Jenkins said:—Your Excellency, I am a newcomer on this Council and I must admit that my head is not sufficiently inured to the oratorical stream which has been poured upon it to-day. I hope, however, the Hon'ble Members who have spoken in opposition to the bill will take this as an excuse for my not following them into the innermost recess of their arguments. The question, as it appears to me is this: Is this bill necessary or is it not? Even some of those Hon'ble Members who have spoken in opposition to the bill would I think support it if they were convinced that it was necessary. Now the argument that it is not necessary is generally based upon the opinion that the state of the country is very much improved. I am aware of and very gladly admit that improvement, but we still have the party, whom we prefer to call the revolutionary party, because their aim is revolutionary and nothing else, and they attempt to attain their object by plans of campaign which are very carefully laid and by every device which can be suggested by their not small ingenuity. If Hon'ble Members would wish to have a complete list of all the atrocities that have been committed, of the conspiracies that have been formed, of the secret societies that have been set on foot, of all the means which this revolutionary party has used and is still using to overthrow the British Government and to introduce lawlessness and disorder—if they would wish that—then I say they are very bad friends of the country. Such a list could be produced. I do not wish to produce it unless I am compelled to do so. Well, my Lord, I wish to put a few simple questions to the Council. When these people use every device within their power to obtain their aims, is it the bare suspicion of intimidatory oratory that is placed within their reach? It seems to me that upon that question the decision should depend. My Lord, I submit that it is not in the least degree probable that they will refrain from making use of such powers, and therefore I submit that it is necessary that we should have this bill, and those who agree with us that the bill is necessary and that we ought to have it, I think should come over to our side.

My Lord, I think, I might be content to base my case upon that ground, but there are a few points which have been mentioned to which, perhaps, I should give some attention. It is said to us that it will be a most conciliatory measure to abandon this bill. Even my friend, Sir Vithaldas, I believe said that we should conciliate the people. Let us think for a moment whom we are to conciliate. I consider that the idea that we should conciliate honest and loyal people by allowing mischief-makers a free hand is very little removed from an insane delusion. Then as to the band of revolutionaries: why some might as well attempt to conciliate a band of dacoits by throwing one's doors open to them. It is even hinted also that this bill if it becomes law may cause a great deal of discontent, that it may in fact produce sedition. At one time I was in charge of a town where there had been an outbreak of cholera and as we do in such cases we disinfected the wells and other sources of water supply by putting permanganate of potash into them. Some people who ought to have known better went about amongst the ignorant people and told them that the permanganate of potash was the cause of cholera and the result was that our officers engaged in the work had a very bad time of it, as some of our officers in the districts have at the present time a very bad time. They were told that permanganate of potash was the cause of cholera and we are told that our protective measures are the cause of sedition. Then it has been said that we have already in the existing laws sufficient powers for dealing with matters of this kind. That much I will go the length earlier than usual and submitted the bill for the consideration of the full Council in accordance with the established practice and the intention of the Secretary of State. The Government should at least have waited till the new Viceroy arrived in India to determine whether the then situation would demand the continuance of this repressive measure. This course would have had the advantage of testing whether during the interregnum when the Act ceased to be in force, the so-called moral effect of this measure in any way was lessened.

Messrs. Umar Hayat Khan Tirwana and Madge supported the bill which they hoped would find a permanent place on the Statue Book.

Mr. Sachidananda Sinha followed and spoke at some length opposing the measure.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey opposing the measure in a brief speech remarked: "I need hardly say that we are all anxious for the preservation of law and order, but the question to my mind is whether the motion before the Council is necessary for the purpose of maintaining law and order. When the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act was before the Council in 1907 the Home Member then in charge of the Bill said: 'We were unwilling to legislate until we had seen whether the Council reforms that were laid before the public would meet any response in allaying seditious agitation.'" He further went on to say: "I beg that this condition may be taken as qualifying every word that I say to-day, namely, that the Bill is designed to operate only in exceptional circumstances, exceptional cases and exceptional times of insecurity." Can any one say that these circumstances exist at the present time in India? The reforms initiated by your Lordship in a statesmanlike spirit and successfully carried out in spite of manifold difficulties have contributed greatly to the present peaceful condition of the country. The Under-Secretary of State for India repeatedly acknowledged the other day in Parliament what we all realise that, on account of the introduction of the reforms, the situation had greatly improved and that Indian Reformers had been drawn to the side of Government. I say, then, that Government will be showing their confidence in the strength of their position by not proceeding with this measure whose effect have been aptly described by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. In opening this Council last January, your Lordship feelingly declared 'No one has longed more earnestly than I have to allow bygones to be bygones, and to commence a new administrative era with a clean slate'. I appeal to your Lordship in the spirit of that observation to desist from pressing forward this harsh and, as it seems to me unnecessary, measure. I am sure, it must cause your Lordship great pain to have to undertake this piece of Legislation at the last meeting of this Council which will have the privilege of your presence and guidance, and I earnestly implore your Lordship to give an opportunity to the people of India to prove that no extraordinary powers of coercion on the part of the executive are called for in the interests of peace and order. This will be quite in consonance with the policy of conciliation which your Lordship has so wisely initiated and carried out. But, My Lord, no risk is incurred by Government even if the confidence placed in the people be abused by a few foolish men and, if I may say so, real enemies of the country. This Act expires on the 31st of October and the next session of this Council will probably meet about the middle of December when the Legislature can re-enact the Act if the necessity arises. The interval will be only six weeks and even then the Government will have the power to issue an Ordinance. The difference between the two courses is this while in the one Government assume that the necessity is there and carry the measure, in spite of the opposition of the general public who crave for an opportunity to prove the futility of the measure; on the other, the Government bring forward the Bill after satisfying themselves that the confidence placed in the people is misused. The latter course, if it at all becomes necessary, which God forbid, will strengthen the hands of Government and will rally to their side all reasonable people. Further, it will give personal gratification to Your Lordship that you will leave the country peaceful and contented. It will also deepen the sense of gratitude in the minds of my countrymen in whose hearts your Lordship has secured a permanent place of respect and love and will also be a crowning finish to your Excellency's glorious regime which has been so successful in spite of enormous difficulties. Your Lordship may justly take pride in handing over the Government of the country to your illustrious successor under brighter and more hopeful conditions.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Basu took a retrospect of the situation in both the Bengals since the Partition, and he argued that freedom of speech was absolutely indispensable under a system of government

RAIN AND FLOODS.

Railway Lines and Crops Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The latest report from the scene of breaches show that through communication by transhipment will be possible on Sunday over a mile of the line for which trolleys will be provided for 1st and 2nd class passengers. It is thought that the repairs to enable trains to run through without transhipment may be completed by the 16th instant.

The effects of the cyclone seem to have extended beyond the Raipur District of the Central Provinces as far as the range of the Satpura Hills, between Nagpur and Jubbulpore, as reports have now been received by the Bengal Nagpur Railway that the Satpura 2-6 gauge line between Gondia and Balaghat has been breached close to a small station called Hatta road. The floods were so strong that the transhipment could not take place. The water has now subsided and it is hoped that the transhipment will be possible on Monday. In the meantime passengers between Gondia and Jubbulpore cannot proceed. Repairs to this section of the line may possibly be completed within a week.

The river Tiljoola in the Monghyr district is overflooded and numerous villages round about are under water. The paddy crop has practically all been destroyed, and the inhabitants of the villages near Buktearpur have been rendered homeless.

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 6.

Heavy floods in the valleys of the Ami and Bapti rivers at Gorakhpur have entirely destroyed the standing crops in the tracts of those rivers while the standing crops on low-lying land in the district generally have been injured by excessive rain. The damage has also been caused by the floods in Barabanki, Bahrai and Basti.

KARACHI, AUGUST 6.

Last evening the weather suddenly became stormy about 8-15 p.m. with much thunder and vivid flashes of lightning, and heavy rain fell for about half an hour, after which it continued to fall lightly at intervals throughout the night. The weather is still threatening.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAY DRIVER SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The Deputy Magistrate of Howrah delivered judgment in the case, in which Badaruddin Sheik, employed as a driver under the Calcutta Tramways Co., was charged with having driven his tram motor-car so rashly as to collide with a buffalo-cart laden with iron girders, thereby endangering human life and causing grievous hurt to a European girl, Miss Mallmon, a passenger in the car. The Magistrate held that the case for the prosecution was substantially proved, and convicted and sentenced the accused under section 338 I. P. C. to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CURRENCY NOTES ROBBERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

In connection with the robbery of currency notes to the value of nearly Rs. 4,000 from the Darwan of a gold and silvar merchant of Burra Bazar, one of the two accused, who had been playing cards with the Darwan at the time of the robbery, has been discharged for want of evidence. It is ascertained that a poddar who carried on the business opposite to the house of the accused had disappeared and that the stolen currency notes had been passed on to him temporarily for safe custody. This man is said to be an old offender. The Police who are on the look out for this man, have stopped payment of the notes at the currency office; the other accused has been released on bail to appear a week hence.

TELEGRAPH OFFICIAL DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

General Traffic Manager of the Bengal Nagpur Railway issues the following: "It has been ascertained that the telegraph official, reported yesterday, to have been drowned in trying to swim across the river at mile 502 on the Bengal Nagpur Railway is Mr. Ganguli, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs. It is believed he was endeavouring to re-establish Telegraphic communication and his regrettable death is therefore due to his zeal in endeavouring to uphold the high standard of his department. The body must have been carried down the stream for some distance as it has not yet been found, though a search for it is being made.

SECOND MONSOON FORECAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The following is the summary of the second monsoon forecast, issued to-day by the Meteorological Department:—

(a) The general outlook appears more uncertain than usual, but there is no reason for expecting a large defect in the amount of rainfall during August and September.

(b) The unsteadiness in the monsoon, especially in that of the Arabian sea, is likely to persist and there will probably be marked breaks as well as periods of plentiful rainfall.

(c) The quantity of snow on the hills is not sufficient to exert any prejudicial influence upon the rainfall of Northern India.

(d) The weakness of the Bay current is likely to continue and there is no cause for anticipating an early and large improvement in the rainfall of the Gangetic plain.

MUNSIFF SUED FOR DAMAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 6.

Devendranath Pal, First Munsiff of Dacca, has been served with a notice claiming Rs. 1,000 damages for insulting Harkumar Shaha, pleader.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

THE anxiety which prevailed last week regarding the rainfall has, our correspondent writes, been now been dissipated it having rained copiously in every district. Bhownagar has recorded nearly 5 inches of rain and other places have had rain as follows: Dhola 1·50"; Bolad 3·10"; Ranpur 3·40" Chuda 6 Limbdi nearly 8 inches; Wadhwan 14 inches Diamond crossing. On the Wadhwan Dhrangadhra section the railway has been about two feet under water; Seethapur received 7 in. 30 cts. of rain and the dip at m. 7 9 was about 9 feet under water. A flock of about 200 sheep was carried away by flood near Doodhrej. Uplets registered 6 inches; Yetalsar 7 inches Wangaba 3 inches; Junagad about 10. The sky is heavily overcast and the atmosphere sultry with prospects of more rain.

SIR JOHN MUIR-MACKENZIE.

A Farewell Address.

The Marathi-speaking Hindu backward and labouring classes, residing in Bombay, presented an address yesterday under the auspicies of the Maratha Aikyechchhu Sabha, to the Hon'ble Sir John and Lady Muir-Mackenzie, who are shortly leaving India for England. The hall of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, where the meeting was held, was crowded on the occasion, among those present being a large number of well-known Maratha gentlemen. Rao Bahadur Bilappa Balaram presided.

The proceedings opened with a welcome song by the pupils of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage.

Several gentlemen spoke referring to the eminent services rendered to the Presidency by Sir John Muir-Mackenzie. All the speakers referred also to Lady Muir-Mackenzie's efforts in the cause of Indian women.

Rao Bahadur Jadhavrao said that Sir John Muir-Mackenzie's beneficent activities were not confined only to the British territories but also extended to Native States, especially Kolhapur, where many of the reforms introduced were due in a great measure to Sir John's suggestions. He also referred to Lady Muir-Mackenzie's work in Kolhapur.

Mr. K. R. Koregaoker, the President of the Sabha, then read an address from the Marathi-speaking backward and labouring classes

Sir John Muir Mackenzie in the course of his reply said:—"I must again emphasize the fact that it was not I that initiated the present system of remissions and suspensions. The first suggestion of it which I can remember came from that most excellent officer and valued friend of mine, the present Commissioner of the Southern Division, the Hon. Mr. Gibb. That suggestion was warmly taken up and supported by then Mr., now Sir Frederick Lely, the Commissioner of the Northern Division. We had previously, it is true, a system of suspensions, and remissions, which in the famine of 1896-97 had to all appearances proved adequate to the occasion. It rested on a system of individual inquiry. The tremendous famine of 1899-1900, however, proved conclusively that a change of system was required. The previous system was not less liberal, for in pursuance of its relief was ultimately granted which our severest critics admitted to be fully generous. Its fault was that it was not sufficiently prompt in operation. The method of individual inquiry kept liabilities hanging over the heads of distressed cultivators, and put into the hands of low paid subordinates powers greater than they were fit to wild, at a time when close supervision was impossible. However as Lord Northcote said in a public speech, we learnt our lesson and the result was the present rules which were framed by my predecessor in Council, Sir James Monteath, with that masterly wisdom and sagacity which made him a justly high reputation. I am proud to say that the system has proved itself on the whole thoroughly successful. For not only has it given highly valued relief in the bad seasons, but it has proved on the whole effective in getting in revenues in the good.

"Let me not fail to tell you not to neglect to send your children to schools wherever they are provided. There is still to much indifference on this point. Village schools are often filled with the children of Banias and Brahmins with few children of cultivator's children are found always in the lower classes, and are not kept on until they complete their education in the school. Do try and keep them on. I know they are wanted to herd cattle and to help in the field. But believe me you will in the end gain far more if you will let them stay and be taught, than if you insist on withdrawing them just as they are beginning to learn something that is really useful to them.

"And this brings me to the subject of primary education. In this matter of the extension of primary education much more credit is due to others than to me. All that I can justly claim any credit for is extreme willingness to see money provided to the utmost extent that our finances will admit for the extension of primary education. In its enthusiasm in this cause the Government of Sir George Clarke has always been thrown in their way by the finance member. I think that the Educational Department will acknowledge that pretty nearly every rupee they have asked for or could be usefully spent on this object has been ungrudgidly given to them.

"There are two great obstacles with which undoubtedly the cultivating and working classes of the Presidency have to contend, the one is power and the other is ignorance. I am one of those who conscientiously believe that the proverty, great though it still is and most long remain, is on the whole diminishing and perhaps diminishing faster than the ignorance; but the ignorance is diminishing also and as it diminishes so will the poverty further diminish. Therefore I say to you, educate, educate, educate. And when you are educated, do not therefore wish to cease to be kunbis. There are many things, believe me, better than being a clerk in an office, even a Government office. Qualify yourselves and you will be freely admitted into Government service. Make no mistake about that. But however many offices there may be they have not room for all who want to get into them. Try rather, then, through your education to make yourselves more skilful cultivators, and farmers and better artisans. You will earn quite as much, and will do yourselves and the country for more good than by turning into clerks.

"You have not failed to allude to one important measure which Government have developed to the utmost of their power for the relief of your poverty and that is "tagai." You remember and your brothers in the mofussil remember that in the times of famine, when the sawkar could not or would not the Government came forward with lakhs of rupees in advances. You have rightly recognised that in thus acting Government were actuated by a warm spirit of benevolence. Wicked people have tried to misrepresent the action of Government in this respect, saying that their motive was only to get a hold over the rayat in order that they might turn him out of his land and give it to someone else at a higher rent. But you have not believed the people who have said these wicked things. You have seen that the rayat is not turned out of his land for recovery of tagai bills. Wherever the rayat can at all afford to pay, Government does require him to repay his debt. But he is given time and every reasonable indulgence and the wise and merciful rule has been made that whenever the land revenue requires to be suspended on account of a bad season the tagai debt if there be any, shall be suspended at the same time.

"But do not forget that after all tagai cannot do everything. There is nothing more certain than that the rayat like every other agriculturist in the world must borrow, and it is quite impossible for any Government to furnish him with all the money that he requires. Valuable as tagai is, therefore, it cannot stand alone. And in my opinion infinitely more valuable is the recent movement of co-operative credit. That movement may be shortly described as an endeavour to teach the rayats to lend to one another out of their own savings. When you have a little money over in consequence of an abundant harvest instead of buying with it ornaments for your wives or putting it in a hole in the ground, what we want you to do is to put it into a village bank from which it will be lent at moderate interest to men whom you know to be thrifty and tr

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

Divorce, thanks to the Royal Commission, is much in the air at present, and therefore there is something peculiarly timely about the publication of this handsome volume, in which Mr. Henry Edwin Fenn, senior reporter in the Divorce Court, has set down his impressions of the judges and the leading counsel of the division to which he has been attached for the last thirty years, and in which he had acquired a goodly miscellany of an anecdotal character. He has no troubled to portray much of that sordid and steamy" character which must come before a reporter in the Divorce Courts, but has evidently thought to be entertaining before all things, and as a storehouse of anecdotes his volume is likely to be widely appreciated. After a few note on "the bad old days", Mr. Fenn proceeds brief character-studies of successive Presidents of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division—Lord Hannen, "chief builder of our divorce laws," Sir Charles Butt, Lord St. Helier, Lord Gorell, Lord Merrey, and Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane. Of the hoaxing of Lord Hannen we have this story, particularly entertaining to those who, as jurors in waiting, have watched their fellows seek to "get off" on one excuse or another.

A juryman dressed in deep mourning, and downcast in expression, stood up and claimed exemption from service on that day as he was, as he told the official, deeply interested in the funeral of a gentleman, at which it was his desire to be present. "Oh, certainly," was the courteous reply of the judge, and the sad melancholic-looking man left the court. "My lord," quietly interposed his faithful clerk, Mr. G. J. Widdicombe, "Clerk of the Rules and Orders," a kindly and courteous official, as soon as the ex-juryman had gone, "do you know who that man is that you exempted?" "No!" "He is an undertaker!

Of the second President, Sir Charles Butt, Mr. Fenn says that he "seldom repressed the visible faculties of those present, and at times when he presided the Divorce Court was likened to a comedy theatre." It was stated by Douglas Jerrold many years ago that "there is no place in which the very smallest joke goes so far as in the court of justice. There a farthing's worth of wit is often taken as though it were an ingot." Though that may be so, that sterling wit is often current in the courts this book abundantly testifies: but Mr. Fenn admits that judges' jokes are "mostly of an inferior class." Of lord St. Helier—known in the courts as Sir Francis Jeune—we are told that he was once reproached by a legal friend for joining in prayers at the Archbishop's Court when they had gone to impugn its competency, in a certain case. But I prayed without prejudice," was his retort. Lord Gorell is summed up thus—a fine tribute to a judge— "He is a wonderful man with an unbroken record behind him. He is the only judge who ever lived who has existed for fourteen years as a judge without having one of his decisions upset." Of Lord Merrey (Sir John Bigham), president for one year, we are told that he for twelve months flattered the legal dovecotes of the Divorce Court made things generally 'hum all' round battered against old crusted traditions of the Court, woke up staid officials and got on their nerves, made managing solicitors' clerks regard the changes in practice with amazement." The following is a good story of Lords Merrey's early days:

When a junior he had a large practice at Judges' Chambers, and there often met and had long fights with Mr. Justice Field, a most able judge, but who late in life became deaf, which made him very bad-tempered at times.

One morning, when not in a good humour, he said angrily to Mr. Bigham, who, he thought, was sticking to him too tightly, "Mr. Bigham, Mr. Bigham, you are not at all yourself this morning." Mr. Bigham replied, "Unfortunately, my lord, you are yourself this morning."

But Lord Merrey could also appreciate a jest against himself, for in his recent farewell to the division over which he had briefly presided, he said: "I am reminded of a conversation I once had with Lord Watson. I told him that I thought he interrupted counsel's arguments too often with his criticisms. 'Eh, mon,' he answered, 'you should never complain of that, for I never interrupt a fool.' After the Presidents of the Divorce Court, Mr. Fenn gives his readers short, gossipy accounts of some of the practitioners. Here is a passage from an appreciation of Sir Rufus Isaacs:

His method in court is delightful. He makes everybody feel at ease, except his learned opponent, who sees his case vanishing in wreathed smiles and urbane compliment. It is only when the witness leaves the box that he sees how he has been caught in the folds of the learned counsel's insinuating way. A duel between the new Solicitor-General and typical English K.C. has been likened to a bout between a rapier and a quarterstaff. Not long ago a surgeon whom he was cross-examining, said: "I dreamed about you last night, Mr. Isaacs; you have been a nightmare to me. I have hardly slept since you let me out of the box on Friday. I dreamed you had examined me, and I seemed to have nothing on except bones."

"Isaacs Secundus, you will go to the devil, was the prognostication often repeated by his schoolmasters." And the schoolboy become man justified the prophecy—going where "devils" most do congregate. From personal sketches and anecdotes Mr. Fenn proceeds to all sorts of matters connected with Divorce Court proceedings, with witnesses, jurymen, private detectives, lady litigants, and a variety of other subjects each chapter containing lively reminiscences and many good stories. Mr. Fenn thinks that a juryman should be required to have some qualification of natural or acquired intelligence.

Yet the law of the land declares that his capacity for the due discharge of his duties shall be gathered mainly from the fact of his possessing a certain quantity of a certain sort of property, or—more amazing still—of his enjoyment of the right to the style and title of "esquire." An "esquire" is supposed to be "a gentleman." Some have suggested that is anyone who makes a thousand a year regularly, while others assume that it is a man who wears a tall hat and is a member of a club. Carlyle defined "a gentleman" as one "who keeps a gig."

I remember some time ago, in the course of a trial in the Probate Division, a witness, being asked to define "a gentleman," emphatically excluded "tradesmen and keepers of public-houses" from the category of "Nature's noblemen." He was questioned as to "a gentleman" keeping a public-house, whereupon, in contemptuous tones, he said, that "no gentleman keeps a public-house."

Among the definitions of "a gentleman" there was a famous one by an American actress—"A man who can wear a clean collar without looking conspicuous another, less famous, by a lowlier sister—"A man who wears spats"; but the best was given in a county-court case by a plaintiff, who, referring to the defendant, said: "He is more like a gentleman than anything else. He walks about all day doing nothing, going from public-house to public-house." One definition of a "gentleman" was a man who used a toothbrush: but the general notion of "Nature's nobleman" is a man who does not work.

From all of which it is to be seen that the summoners of juries have a fairly wide field from which to select their successive panels of twelve good men and true.

There are very many good things in this rambling volume; numerous personal anecdotes, ready reparts, and happy dicta, such as Mr. Pope's description of Lord Loreburn as "the reverse of a triangle, because he has neither angle nor side," or Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane's "finding"—"Post-nuptial flirtation is not legal cruelty." Mr. Fenn, it may be said in conclusion, takes the judges to task for their "gentle murmurings," which he holds as being in part responsible for the fact that law reporters" are such a solemn, unhappy looking body of men."

The "Fourth Estate" does not want to be too critical, but he [Lord Gorell] was always regarded at that bore to reporters, an almost inaudible voice. Oh! if only the judges would each and every one of them take to heart and practice the elementary advice of the voice-productor and speak so that the person farthest off in the building could hear, what a blessing it would be! They tell the witnesses to speak up. Why do some of the judges mumble?

In commemoration of Sir Hesketh Bell's services to Uganda as Governor, the Government of that Protectorate has, Reuter's Agency learns, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, directed that Kampala Port, on Lake Victoria, shall henceforth be known as Port Bell.

At a special Court held on July 19 at the Trinity House, under the presidency of the Master of the Corporation, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught was unanimously elected an Elder Brother of the Corporation to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late King.

BY THE WAY.

AMBULANCE SERVICE WANTED.

That distinguished surgeon and hard worker in recent years in the government of London, Sir William Collins, draws attention to the fact that the County Council has now obtained statutory powers to confer upon the Metropolis the boon of a rapid ambulance service, but delays to make use of its new powers. Yet there is urgent need for such a service if 25 iper sent. of the cases taken to the hospitals in conveyances undergo serious risk of injury from the unsatisfactory nature of their transport, and if one in three of the serious cases do actually suffer in this way. There must also be urgent need for such a service in the County of London if the City Corporation has instituted one within its own boundaries and found it invaluable. With 12,000 accidents yearly in the streets, to say nothing of the numbers of persons overtaken by illness, with this grim total continually increasing year by year, it surely becomes a matter of common sense to provide a means for rapidly coming to the succour of the victims and gently taking them to the hospitals.

THE FIRST STAMPS.

The postage stamp it so common an article of everyday commerce that one is apt to forget somebody invented it. Indeed, it was once upon a time quite a novelty. Commenting on the new contract for the supply of postage stamps, the "Times" reminds us that the adhesive stamp was first made experimentally by James Chalmers at Dundee, in 1834. "There was, for a long time, a controversy as to whether the credit of the invention did not belong to Sir Rowland Hill, and it seems to have been proved to the satisfaction of those who have investigated the matter closely that to Sir Rowland Hill belongs the credit of priority of publication, while Mr. Chalmers rightly claims priority of invention." On May Day, 1840, "considerable diversion" was created in the City of London by the appearance of the "new pennypost devices for envelopes, half-sheet letters, and bits of sticking-plaster for dabbing on to letters." The envelopes proved unacceptable, but the postage stamp presses worked day and night, and were still unable to meet the demand. What benighted heathen our fathers do seem! The idea of talking of bits of sticking-plaster for dabbing on to letters! "Every little urchin in the gutter," said the astonished visitor to Paris, "talks French." Our relation to postage stamps is not unlike the French urchin's to his own tongue; while in view of the comments on the first stamps modern folk are not unlike the visitor to Paris.

THE PATHOS OF PRIMEVAL MUSIC.

One of the most striking points brought out in Mr. Thomas's lecture on Nigerian music at the United Service Institution was the popularity of the minor key with these very musical natives. This is indeed the leaning of most peoples in the infancy of their history. One of the earliest English songs is in praise of Agincourt, but the triumphant ring of the words cannot save them from a setting in a minor key. A modern sailor's chantey and the real barrack-room ballad both have a pathetic ring about them. So it was, too, with the Christy Minstrel tunes. "Swanee River," "Hard Times," "Come where my love," written not, of course, by a negro, but in imitation of negro melodies, are pathetic in their cadences. This fondness for pathos in their music is especially curious in Nigeria, because those natives have a keener sense of the ludicrous than any other race in the world. An old joke, twenty times repeated, will send them into fits of laughter. Truly musical as they are, they seem to have agreed that the saddest music is the most beautiful, a theory to which our own drawing-room elegies seem to subscribe.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

For years past local authorities in all parts of the land have been waging war on gipsies. Now, just as their efforts seem crowned with success, a new race of gipsies has arisen to take the place of the old, who are being denied their ancient privilege of lodging in "God's own caravanserai." The new gipsies have elaborate caravans, and some of them sleep in the open. They are rapidly increasing in number, judging from what one hears of the delights of caravanning and the number of books that are published to show exactly how it should be done. The annual gathering of the Caravan Club at Coniston suggests an amount of organisation which the old-fashioned gipsy would marvel at, though he was not the utterly reckless and unguided creature the good citizen is apt to think. Mr. Wells once predicted that the houses of the future would be made of light material, and run on wheels, so that the occupant might change his neighbourhood without moving his furniture. When brick houses have gone out of fashion, and everybody lives on wheels, every one will belong to the Caravan Club. But what a time the tax-gatherer will have, to be sure! And how shall we get our letters?

CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS AND BILTHE.

Ruskin has dilated in enthusiastic prose that almost rises to poetry on the brave battle a mere fishing-smack is capable of fighting against "the living fury of waters" on the deep sea and its great waves, "all the infinite march of the Atlantic rolling on behind to their help." There are never wanting British seamen who share Ruskin's confidence, and give practical proof of it by launching out on to the deep in a mere cockle-shell of a boat for a voyage extending to thousands of miles. The latest of these "captains courageous" is a Captain Blythe, of Coventry, who, with a companion bearing the quaint name of Avapatica, so suggestive somehow of the tropics, is on his way in a yawl of only 9 tons register across the Pacific, with the intention of putting a girdle round the globe. On his way he will call on any descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty who still live on Pitcairn Island, and will bring the very latest news—six months' old, or thereabouts—to any Robinson Crusoes who may be rusticating on Juan Fernandez. When his little Pandora reaches the Thames at some future date not yet fixed he and Captain Avapatica may be sure of receiving a rousing welcome.

A GRAVE QUESTION.

The care of the feeble-minded, writes a London correspondent, received long consideration at Downing-street. The deputation included many speakers, and no fewer than four Cabinet Ministers replied. There might perhaps have been more economy of words, but the question is a serious one, and no doubt the time was well spent. What one regrets is that the members of the deputation could not offer more workable suggestion. They dwelt on the risk of allowing feeble-minded persons to be at large, getting into all sorts of mischief; they advised coercion and detention; and they pointed out the most lamentable of all facts, that a large proportion of the country's crime is due to men and women who cannot be said to have proper control over their actions. As all the Governmental speakers remarked, however, there are great difficulties in the way of detention. To decide who is and who is not feeble-minded is a task which nobody can undertake with reasonable hope of coming to an infallible opinion; and if the opinion is not infallible, detention is liable to become a very grave injustice. Who is to discriminate between people who are "not quite all there" and people whose weakness of mind is a serious danger to themselves? And when subtle discrimination once begins, where is it to end?

THE CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN MEMORIAL.

It is understood that Mr. Paul R. Montford's memorial to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will be ready to be placed in Westminster Abbey in September. The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says it will go in the "Whigs' Corner," where are monuments to Charles James Fox, Lord Holland, and Earl Russell. Mr. Montford's work is almost ready to be cast. It is a colossal bust of the late Prime Minister, showing him in the robes of a Companion of the Bath. It will be placed in a niche in a carefully designed scheme consisting of bronze pilaster with doric capitals and a frieze and cornice in which laurel leaves and honeysuckle play a leading part, the whole being perforated, and disclosing through the design a seating of black marble.

A MOTORING POSTMAN.

One is curious to know what is the usual rate of pay for country postmen in Massachusetts. It is reported in a newspaper of that State that "Rural Mail Carrier, M. M. Pomeroy, of Feeding Hills, has bought an automobile for use upon his route, and finds the running time shortened more than an hour." It is added that "he finds it necessary to have some one operate the machine for him to facilitate matters and his daughter, Mrs. Alvin Kellogg, has acted in that capacity." The next thing will be for some postman out West to put New England in a back seat by delivering his letters by aeroplane.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DINNER GOWNS.

An effective and useful dinner gown is not easy to find, but here is one. It is composed of black liberty satin and white fine spotted net, the latter decorated with insertions of Alengon lace. The bodice is made on kimono lines, cut low in the shape of a V, and outlined with a fold of black velvet. The skirt of black soft satin is built high to a point halfway up the corsage, and is quite plain except for the slightly draped effect in front. A distinctive note is given by a large fine jet ornament in shape of Mercury wings posed on the net of the corsage. To wear with this gown is a bandeau for the hair made of wide meshed net, lightly jetted, with one large lotus flower in black velvet, which is adjusted above the right ear.

EVENING GOWNS.

Some delightful evening gowns will be worn at the Newmarket house-parties, writes a London correspondent, and exquisite billiard wraps are to enhance their charms. One, made of strong, but fine ivory-white net, was built on Japanese lines. The net, however, was hardly visible for the sequins with which it was covered, in colour milky-white, with a slight iridescence. As the wearer moved there would be gleams of opalescent light. Poises are being sent out with many of the frocks from the best houses. Not only are there roses, both small and large, but pansies, velvet clematis, Spanish irises, the beautiful lotus flower, and a host of others.

THE MOTOR BONNET.

The becomingness of the motor-bonnet is so much approved of that models of a pleasing quaintness are being evolved for week-ends in the country and by the sea. They are excellent wear for the shore, as they enable one to present an unruffled front to the strongest sea-breeze, a joy hitherto unattainable. A proof, if one were needed, of the influence of clothes upon the wearer is afforded by a glimpse of the pretty faces under the bonnets; the expression is invariably most demure.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. Saturday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	9
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	5	39
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	10
Total	7	10	101
This day last year	5	5	91

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

August 6th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	101	24	0
B	142	55	6
B	113	84	6
C	111	43	1
D	76	18	1
E	124	8	0
E	111	81	2
F	53	2	0
G	46	0	0
Total	877	317	16
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,194

A meeting of Service members was held on July 18 at the House of Commons, which Mr. Haldane and the Adjutant-General attended. A grievance is felt by officers elected to the House who are in consequence put on half-pay, and as a result of the meeting they may in future be given the option of bhing seconded.

The marriage of Captain Arthur Ramsay, Indian Political Department, and Miss Alice Finnis, elder daughter of Colonel Henry Finnis, U.S.I., late Royal Engineers, took place at St. Cuthbert's Philbeach Gardens. The Master of Trinity, assisted by the Rev. A. K. Westall, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a dress of soft white satin with full Court train trimmed with fine lace. She was attended by two pages in sailor suits and five bridesmaids, the latter in light blue and carrying bouquets of pink carnations. Among these present at a large reception held afterwards by Mrs. Henry Finnis at Philbeach Hall were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Fanshawe, Mrs. Ramsay, the Master of Trinity and Mrs. Butler, Admiral and Mrs. Finnis, Lord and Lady Sinclair, and Lady Smith Dorrien.

'VIYELLA'

(Regd.)

FOR GARMENTS MADE AT HOME.

For those who make their garments at home there is no fabric quite the equal of "Viyella." Its soft finish gives comfort to the tenderest skin; it does not shrink, and its texture is just right to provide sufficient warmth without risk of chill.

Be sure you see the "Viyella" label on the selvedge.

Ask your draper to show you the new patterns; if you have any difficulty write for our booklet about "Viyella."

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.,

Spinners, Manufactures, and Sole Proprietors of "Viyella,"

44a, Viyella House, Newgate Street, London, E.C.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ERGSIVE POWER OF DUST-LADEN STEAM.

The "Scientific American" notes an interesting case of the erosive power of the dustladen steam from a locomotive. This was observed on a railway bridge at Boston, U.S. This bridge was only 15 feet above the track which it spanned, and so within a foot or so of the mouth of the locomotive smokestack. The steel beams of the floor of the bridge were completely enclosed in thick plates of lead, while the webs and flanges were protected by hollow tiles. In the course of 10 years the blasts from the passing engines have eaten through the lower faces of the tiles, and cut out large pieces of lead completely. Whole sections of both lead and tiles have fallen to the ground. In bridges of three feet additional height this erosive effect is found to be less.

NEW ELECTRODES FOR ARC LAMPS.

A patent has been taken out for the utilisation of the metal molybdenum in the construction of the electric arc lamp. Molibdenum is one of the rarer metals, and its ores, known as yellow lead ore, or wulfenite, and molybdenite, occur in granite and limestone rocks. The latter is found in this country in Cornwall, at Shap, in Cumberland, and parts of Scotland. Hungary, Mexico, and Pennsylvania are countries where the former is met with. Molybdenite is very similar in appearance to graphite, or black lead, with which it was confounded until the Swedish chemist Scheele, in 1778, demonstrated the difference. Four years later the metal was isolated by Bjelm and named molybdenum, from the Greek molybdos, lead. Presumably the name refers to the former confusion of its ore, molybdenite, with graphite, for the metal itself is very different from lead, being white, brittle, and exceedingly infusible. Hitherto the compounds of molybdenum have proved of little or no practical use, a colouring matter known as blue carmine for porcelain being one of the few applications. It is now proposed to use the metal instead of carbon for the electrodes of the arc lamp. An alloy of 86 per cent. of molybdenum with 14 per cent. of iron is found to give very excellent results, while 10 per cent. of molybdenum with 90 per cent. of iron is found to give a very white and brilliant light.

GARDENING OF MADAGASCAR ANTS.

In the "Revue Generale" of Botany, MM. Jumelle and Perrier de la Bathie give an interesting account of the gardening of certain ants in Madagascar. These belong to a new wood-dwelling species named after the latter author. The nests are between three and four feet high, and surrounded by a network of subterranean galleries, by which the ants go out to collect wood. This wood is masticated and made into a sort of cake. On this they grow the fungi on the small tufts of which the larvæ feed. The cake fungus together form the food of the adult ants. The fungus is determined to be a species of Xylaria.

SHEEP AND MALTA FEVER.

It has been determined that the disease known as Malta fever is due to a microbe, Micrococcus melitensis, and that it may be transmitted by the milk of the goat. Writing in the Comptes Rendus of the Biological Society of Paris, M. A. Conor points out that sheep are susceptible to this fever, and may transmit it in a similar way. Another important conclusion arrived at is that the microbe may pass from the blood of the mother into that of the offspring. It was hoped that the fever might be stamped out by removing the infected goats, and replacing them by their immunised offspring. But if the above conclusion is correct, this plan will probably fail, since the young will already have the microbe in their blood.

BACTERIAL DUEL.

In an interesting contribution to the same periodical, M. G. Rosenthal gives an account of the remarkable antagonism between the Bulgarian sour milk bacillus, and the bacillus of diphtheria. If the two were planted together on milk serum it was found that they could both be recovered by sub-cultivation up to the end of the fourth day. After that it was found that only the Bulgarian bacillus surviving, having apparently exterminated the other. Again, if the diptheria bacillus was planted on a culture of the Bulgarian it failed to obtain a footing. On the other hand, if the Bulgarian bacillus was planted on a culture of diphtheria bacillus the latter disappeared in the course of a week. It is perhaps, to be hoped that this remarkable power of the Bulgarian bacillus will, in the future prove a valuable aid in the treatment of diphtheria. It was also found that the diphtheria bacillus would grow easily upon dead cultures of the lactic acid bacillus, and also upon living cultures of the same if the acidity were carefully neutralised.

IRON BACTERIA.

In the "Centralblatt" for bacteriology, David Ellis gives an interesting account of two new species of iron bockteria. These forms occur in water charged with iron, from which they absorb a part of the metal. The iron is separated from solution by the bacteria helps to form the scum observed on ferruginous waters, and also deposits of iron ore in the same.

AUTUMNAL MORTALITY OF SHREWS.

In the "Irish Naturalist," Mr. C. B. Moffat comments on a remarkable explanation of the annual mortality among the Common and Lesser Shrews which takes place in the autumn. Of these, the latter, it is remarked, is one of the few mammals found in Ireland. The large number of dead shrews seen every autumn on roads and footpaths has led to the putting forth of various theories to account for the so-called "epidemic." Mr Moffat believes there is sufficient reason for putting aside all these. The simply explanation offered by Mr. Adams is that they die of old age. According to his view the life of the shrew is only about 14 months. Some interesting evidence is brought forward in favour of this view but the subject requires further investigation.

EARTHQUAKE RECORDER.

A wonderful new instrument to record the motion of the earth produced by an earthquake, however distant from the recording station, has been invented by the distinguished scientist Prince Galitzin, member of the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. By the application of ingenious contrivances the seismograph gives an actual scale reproduction of the earth movement, unlike other earthquake recorders, which continue to vibrate under the earth's initial movement long after that movement has subsided. The new instrument has been mounted at Eskdalemuir Observatory, Dumtriesshire. Precise measurement combined with the principles already established, enable an observer at a single station to assign with considerable precision the origin of an earthquake disturbance. Thus Prince Galitzin at St. Petersburg could say from his records whether an earthquake occurred at Edinburgh or in London.

BUSINESS OF MUSEUMS.

It is the first and leading business of museums to collect and preserve, with great accuracy as to the locality and circumstances in which each was found the actual concrete things which are the records of Nature, and of the various stages of man's arts and industries in every region of the world, just as a library or the Record Office preserves manuscripts and printed documents and books. Collection of such specimens are often made by private individuals, and become too cumbersome for him or his heirs to keep in order. They are then frequently given to a public museum, and one regrets to say in many museums are neglected and become mere rubbish, even if they were not so when first given. Often such gifts are rubbish before they are received, and should never have been accepted. But in a great many instances the local museum of a country town is nothing but a rubbish-heap, because the townspeople will not spend the money necessary to obtain the services of a capable curator and to provide cases, labels, catalogues, and attendance. The town councillors usually know nothing about the museum or the value of the objects gathered there, and do not recognise the duty of making it an orderly and carefully-tended storehouse of the records of Nature and antiquity of the neighbourhood. Too frequently the town museum is made the means of gratifying the vanity of some local collector, who hands over all sorts of ill-chosen, badly-preserved specimens to its ignorant guardians, and is advertised by labels on the cases and by votes of thanks, whilst valuable records placed there in a previous generation are swept into a corner or broken and cast into the cellar in order to make space for the new rubbish!

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

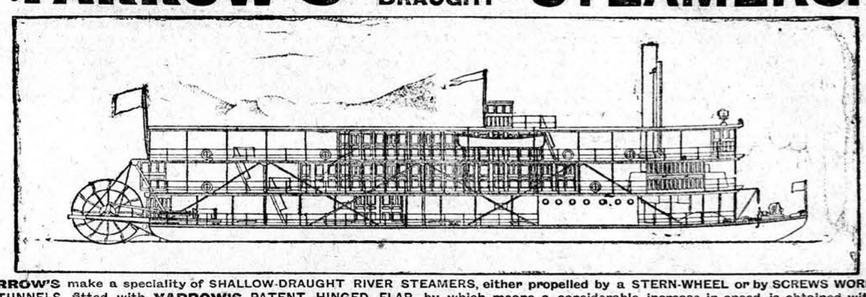
TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS:



YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to:—

YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

THE "IDEAL" WRIST WATCHES.

Light. Compact. Comfortable.

No Metal next the Skin.

PRICES.

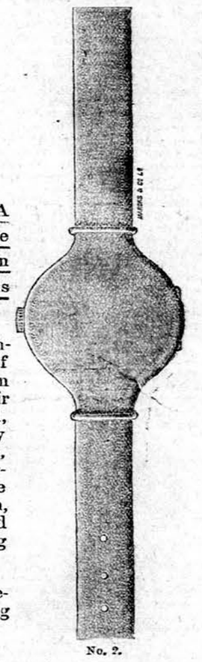
Nickel Silver	... ...	Rs.	37 8
Sterling Silver	... ...	,,	47 8
18ct. Gold	... ...	,,	160 0

WE ARE THE PIONEERS OF WRIST WEAR. A new model has to pass through the severest tests before we place it before the public; and should it fail to satisfy in the minutest particular, what we know to be the essentials of a Wrist Watch, it is at once discarded.

These "Ideal" Wrist Watches are constructed to withstand hard-wear, such as we know a wrist watch must of necessity be subjected to. They are built for the Indian climate and to these combined features we attribute their great popularity. The lever movement is fully jewelled, strong keyless attachment, compensated balance, carefully adjusted hair spring, white enamel dial, bold numerals, sunk seconds circle. The time-keeping accuracy and durability of these watches carry our usual guarantee. The soft leather wristlet obviates contact of metal with the skin, vitiates the possibilities of irritation or poisoning and reduces even the remote chance of moisture permeating case.

Both of the illustrations are photographic reproductions, and No. 2 shows the chamois lined strap crossing the back of watch.

No. 1.



No. 2.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona,

Jewellers and Silversmith by appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.M.I.E., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

EUQUININE.

LIKE QUININE

IT CURES

Malaria fevers, influenza, whooping cough, typhoid fever, neuralgias, and it is furthermore a tonic and an excellent prophylactic of malaria. It has no bitter taste, does not incommode the stomach, and has much less influence on the nervous system than ordinary quinine. Obtainable from all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents,

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Sufferers of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, and on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who have once recommenced them, never more commence sans. 1/3 all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTH SHIELDS, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND TONIC WINE

The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries and Stores

Prepared by

KX 82 BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

INVALUABLE In HOT CLIMATES

For the COMPLEXION

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

MICHELIN & CIE., Clermont-Ferrand (France). | THE MICHELIN TYRE CO., LTD., 42-53, Sussex Place, London, S.W.

After the TARGA FLORIO, May 16th, 1910, the

CATALONIA CUP Spain. May 29th, 1910.

was won on

MICHELIN TYRES,

which were also fitted to

The FIRST FOUR CARS.

(3)

STOCKISTS.

FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO., 55, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA. | RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., Head Office: Fairlie Place, CALCUTTA. | BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

The Soap for India.

Good for **PRICKLY HEAT**
Wards off **INSECT BITES,**
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

6d. per Tablet.

To be obtained from:
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness. Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair, sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

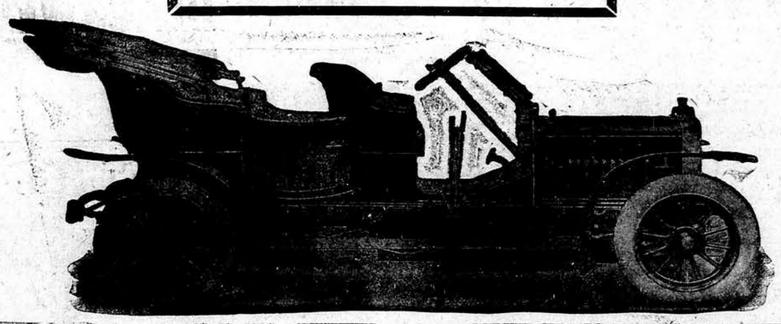
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OUR REPUTATION IS GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER FIRM OF CYCLE AND MOTOR DEALERS IN INDIA.



Our ability to sell such Cycles, Motor Cycles, & Cars as the use of which is guaranteed to give every satisfaction is well known.
You can therefore invest in any of our Cycles, Motor Cycles & Cars with perfect confidence.
WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE, DE DION BOUTON, RENAULT, HUMBER ROVER & SIX CYLINDER STANDARD CARS;
Humber, Motosacoche and Wearwell Motor Cycles;
AND
Sunbeam, Humber, Singer, Wearwell & Kaiser-i-Hind Cycles.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CRAFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is a standard specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing over the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures, WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

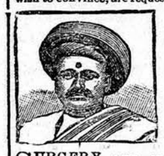
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.



SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and perineum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellhes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantatis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 13-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 day Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by 3 months' treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, red and sor diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water of 15 days, Rs. 4-8 5-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL EMISSIONS, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Untreated Miscarriage, Tumours and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 5-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. PALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares Motiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1s. Tins (English make). Sold everywhere. For free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, on white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order 3½pence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 and 2/9 Post Free.

Agents for India—TREMEARN AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS
Ship, Bridge, Traversing, Locomotive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types, Pulley Block.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

ASK FOR
Shem-el-Nessim
An Inspiration in Perfume
(by all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS'
TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Nr. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.

Of all good Chemists and Stores

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66, Fleetsburch Street, London, E. C.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
SUPPLEMENT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1910.

TELEGRAMS.

CHARGE AGAINST TWO MINISTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, AUGUST 6.

The *Hindu* newspaper this evening publishes particulars of a charge brought by G. Guruswamy Naidu, a building contractor, against the Revd. E. Webster and the Rev. J. J. Ellis of the Wesleyan Mission Church, Mannargudi, Tanjore district, alleging that the Missionaries assaulted and abused him. The complainant stated that he was engaged in building the Wesleyan Mission Church at Mannargudi and received notice cancelling his agreement and prohibiting the removal of the building material. He received instructions from the principals of his firm and was removing the materials on the night of the 28th July, when the Revd Ellis and Webster came up and fired a revolver. The complainant also alleged that the missionaries assaulted and abused one of his men. The case is under enquiry.

MILLING REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)
MADRAS, AUGUST 6.

The half-yearly reports for the period ending 30th June last of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, two of the chief weaving and spinning mills in Madras are published. The Buckingham mill made a profit of Rs. 76,884 after allowing Rs. 67,930 for depreciation and this with a sum of Rs. 30,000 brought forward makes Rs. 10,48,887 available for distribution. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. on ordinary, and Rs. 3-8 per cent. and 7 per cent. on preference shares. Rs. 24,000 odd is carried forward. The Carnatic Mill worked at a loss of Rs. 66,478, to meet which the directors propose to transfer Rs. 70,000 from the reserve fund. The reasen for this unfavourable result was the high price of cotton, and the very limited demand for yarn and cloth.

THE MACKARNESS PAMPHLET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

Messrs. B. N. Basu and Co., Solicitors, write to the Calcutta papers to say, that the statement that the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Basu was instructed by Mr. J. N. Roy to make an application to the High Court, Calcutta, in the matter of the Mackarness pamphlet is incorrect. The firm is not acting for any party in the matter.

HINDUS LOOTING MAHOMEDANS.

Exemplary Sentences.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHIRIA SARA, AUGUST 6.

The judgment has just been delivered in the sensational Sessions case in which twenty-three Hindus were charged with looting and burning of several Mahomedan houses. Two of them have been acquitted; of the remaining, three transported for 10 years; others sentenced to long terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from ten to five years, some with a fine and sentences of imprisonment.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING IN POONA.

Second Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, AUGUST 6.

DESPITE all prognostications of the weather prophets, there was an agreeable break in the rains to-day and the second extra meeting was held under a blazing sun. With continual rain without a break since Monday, the stewards were approached yesterday to put off the races, but the authorities postponed their decision till 8 a. m. this morning, and although at that hour the sun was playing hide-and-seek amongst the clouds, they wisely decided to hold the races in the afternoon. It was well they did so, for not only the day turned out beautifully but three meetings next week would have been a bit too much. There was a fairly good attendance on the course, but the fear of a sudden postponement and perhaps to a certain extent the fear also of the upsetting of form on the heavy track, kept away many a Bombay punter, and as on the first day, only a combined Special was requisitioned.

The card consisted of seven events, the jump race having fallen through and the Novice Plate which had to be divided into two, was substituted for it, while a run off in a dead-heat was an addition to the proceedings and kept the public till a late hour. The favourites, as on the opening day, were all ear-marked and the largest price that could be had about them, barring the last race, was six to four on, but only four of them having got home all right and with the run-off to an upset it is difficult to say whether the ring of the public had the best of the exchanges. At any rate it is certain that the small punter suffered heavily.

Robinson and Manley opened the day with a dead-heat on Steel and Takti Suleman in the first division of the Novice Plate, the former being at fours and the letter at fifteen, Occident, the favourite, failing to find even a place. In the run off, Steel was backed heavily at two, one on to beat Takti Suleman, who was at six to four against and this proved again a dissappointment, Steel being beaten by a neck.

The second division proved somewhat of a consolation and Barrett steered the nominee of the public, Lahuk, home although Priceless and Ivan were rather unexpected second and thirds.

There was nothing to beat Rajput in the Lilliput Trial Plate and barely half money could be had about him and although he had none of a good start, Robinson never left the issue in doubt and won easily.

The Horse Race was an upset and Posco who carried a great pot was beaten by Forfeit on whom Alf Hoyt, fresh from his laurels from Secunderabad, rode a clever race. A surprising feature was the splendid run at the finish of the Patiala horse, Mallinyook.

There was nothing to beat Precious in the long distance race for Arabs and the old horse proved his greatness by winning with great ease from Parliament and Brigand II. Sulaik ran very consistently and requires watching.

A regular massacre of the innocents took place when the prime favourite, Shanwar, and the heavily backed Darby and Chechan failed their supporters in the Karli Plate, and Fahad Beg at twenties with Taylor up romped home easy winner, only one of the first-mentioned lot, Chechan finding a place.

In the closed race, Racer was always in front and Mr. Miles held him safe from rivals.

The third extra will be held on Wednesday the 10th August :—

Details :—

A NOVICE PLATE.—(Divided)—5 furlongs.

The Chief of Manavadar's Takti Suleman 7st 10lbs.....F Manley 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Steel 8st 11lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr A Rahiman's Arnica 8st 5lbs.....A Ferguson 3
Messrs. D S Mehta and A Yunasee's Jins 7st 7lbs carried 7st 9lbs .....Hazza 4

ALSO RAN.—Good chot 9st (Taylor); Independent 8st 11lbs (Native); Daulat 8st 11lbs (A Hoyt); Solitaire 8st 8lbs (Native); Young Achilles 8st 8lbs (Mujeed); Occident 7st 13lbs (Fahad); Ameen 7st 10lbs carried 7st 13lbs (Southal); Khimraj 7st 10lbs (Abdoola).

BETTING.—Evens Occident, 4 to 1 against Steel, 6 to 1 Daulat, Arnica and Ameen, 10 to1 Young Achilles, 15 to 1 Takti Suleman and the others.

THE RACE.—Steel and Young Achilles kicking up a bit delayed the start for a few minutes, then, when the field was let off, Independent and Occident showed out for a while, and when they settled down, Daulat cut out work in front of Young Achilles, Steel and Occident. At the 3 furlongs, Independent was again up to leader on the outside, but soon fell back. At the quarter mile Daulat began to die away and Steel was at a head of affairs with Takti Suleman coming up and the last named took the second place at the home turn. From up the straight, Steel, closely followed by Takati Suleman made a great race home and dead-heated on the post for the first place. Arnica coming late was third, half a length off. Jins was close up fourth. At the half mile post, Taylor was unseated but escaped without injuries.—Time 1 min. 13 2-5 secs.

Totalizator paid Rs. 40 on Steel and Rs. 250 on Takti Suleman for a win and Rs. 25 and 125 on the dead-heaters and Rs. 32-8 for places.

The owners decided on a run off. In the run off :—

BETTING : 2 to 1 on Steel and 6 to 4 against Takti Sulleman.

THE RACE :—Steel led out till the three furlongs and then the pair raced as well to the distance where Takti Sulleman began to go up slightly to the front. Running neck and neck, Takti Sulleman won by a neck. Time 1 min. 13 2-5 secs. Winner trained by T. J. Glynn.

Totalizator paid Rs. 19-8 on the winner.

THE LILLIPUT TRIAL PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's Rajput 8st 13lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr Newton's Sheriff, 8st 2lbs.....P Brown 2
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed Sharar 8st 8lbs.....A Ferguson 3
Mr Newton's Sirur, 8st 11lbs.....Barrett 4

BETTING.—5 to 2 on Rajput, 5 to 2 against Sheriff, 4 to 1 Sharar, and 10 to 1 Sirur.

THE RACE.—Sheriff led out followed by Sirur, Sharar and Rajput, the last named having none of a good start. With a fast stride Rajput caught the leader at the home turn and soon separating himself, won easily by 4 lengths; 5 lengths between Sheriff and Sharar. Time.—1min 11 2-5secs.

Winner trained by the Owner.

Totalizator paid Rs. 15 on the winner and Rs. 12 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

A NOVICE PLATE.—(Divided), 5 furlongs.

Mr Newton's Lahuk 7st 13lbs.....Barrett 1
Mr Abdoola Mistry's Priceless 8st 8lbs....J Tayler 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Ivan 8st 8lbs .....Southal 3
Mr R S Forage's Waterloo 7st 7lbs .....Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN.—Gold Medal 8st 8lbs (Reyes); Obyaa 8st 5lbs (Native); Injabukh 8st 2lbs (Fahad); Dignum 7st 13lbs (A Hoyt); Hamim 7st 13lbs (A Ferguson); Uddai 7st 10lbs (Hazza).

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Lahuk, 3 to 1 against Waterloo, 8 to 1 Hamim, 10 to 1 Priceless and Dignum, and 20 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Lahuk was the earliest out of the gate and led Ivan and Priceless to the half mile, where the latter two exchanged places, but Ivan was again second at the quarter mile. Lahuk, never headed, won easily by 2 1-2 lengths. After a good struggle Priceless snatched the second place by a head. Time 1min. 11 4-5secs.

Winner trained by C B Mahamed.

Totalizator paid Rs 18 on the winner and Rs 14-8, Rs 25-8 and Rs 39 for places.

THE NEW STAND PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Forfeit 8st 2lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mr R R S's Posco 8st 13lbs.....P Brown 2
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mallinyook 7st 4lbs (carried) 7st 6lbs.....A Kuhir 3
Mr G K's Not Yet 8st 3lbs carried 8st 6lbs....J Hill 4

ALSO RAN.—Gallileo 9st 1lb (Southal); Pincher 8st 4lbs (F Manley); White Heather 7st 6lbs carried 7st 8lbs (Spencer).

BETTING.—6 to 4 on Posco, 3 to 1 against Not Yet, 4 to 1 Forfeit, 8 to 1 Pincher, 10 to 1 Gallileo and 30 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Forfeit was the quickest out of the barrier followed by Posco and Not Yet, and shortly

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

afterwards Posco took the command with Not Yet, Forfeit and Gallileo lying next. At the half mile Forfeit was second and at the bend was level with the leader, and at the distance passing him, he won comfortably by 2 lengths. Mallinyook putting in a fine run at the finish was third, 1 1-2 lengths off. Time 1 min. 18 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by C Bleach.

Totalzator paid Rs. 58-8 on the winner and Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 14-8 for places.

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE—1 1-4 miles.

Mr R R S's Precious 9st 11lbs ..... P Brown 1
Mr G K's Parliament 9st.....J Hill 2
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala II 8st 11lbs L G Hall 3
Mr Ali bin Talib's Sulaik 7st 8lbs.....Native 4

ALSO RAN.—Urgent 9st 5lbs (A Ferguson); Merrily 8st 9lbs (Southal); Company 8st 7lbs (Mujeed); Lapwing 8st 3lbs (Robinson).

BETTING.— 3 to 1 on Precious, 8 to 1 against Parliament, 10 to 1 Company, 12 to 1 Merrily and 15 to 1 and 30 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Brigand led out, followed by Company, Precious, Urgent, Merrily and Sulaik and at the mile Precious was second with Company and Sulaik in next places at the 7 furlongs, Parliament was fourth and Sulaik fifth and at the half mile the order was Precious, Brigand, Parliament and Sulaik and Company. At the bend Parliament went wide and from the distance although he tried to chase the favourite, the latter had plenty in hand and Precious won easily by 3 lengths; 10 lengths between the next two. Time 2 mins 30 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee

Totalizator paid Rs. 13-8 on the winner and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 46 for places.

THE KARLI PLATE—6 furlongs.

Messrs J Mahomed and S A Wahed's Fahad Beg 8st 13lbs ..... J Taylor 1
Mr D G Dhere's Little Sanaya (8st carried 8st 1lb ..... Native 2
Mr Newton's Chechan 8st 12lbs.....Barrett 3
Mr Hajee Alli Sabak's Shanwar 8st 12lbs P Brown 4

ALSO RAN.—Manulicker 9st 2lbs (J Hill); Saraband 8st 12lbs (A Hoyt); Defence 8st 10lbs (Kanoo); Woolwinder 8st 10lbs (Mujeed); Regiment 8st 1lb (Southal); Director 8st 1lb carried 8st 3lbs (Robinson); Darby 7st 8lbs (A Ferguson).

BETTING: 6 to 4 on Shanwar, 4 to 1 against each Darby and Chechan, 15 to 1 Director, 20 to 1 Fahad Beg and 30 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—On release, Darby showed out for a spell, then Shanwar took the command with Darby, Fahad Beg, Chechan and Woolwinder lying next. At the bend Chechan was second, Fahad Beg third, and from the straight the favourite was beat and Chechan was at the head of affairs for a few yards; then the outsider Fahad Beg wrested the lead from him and going well won comfortably by 2 lengths from Little Sanaya who put in an excellent late run. A head off Chechan was third. Time 1 min 26 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by S A Wahed.

Totalizator paid Rs. 828 on the winner and Rs. 45-8, Rs. 170, and Rs. 18-8 for places.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' Racer 10st 5lbs.....Mr Miles 1
Mr Tahar Yunl's Hunter 9st 6lbs carried 9st 13lbs.....Name 2
Mr Newton's Thaboor 10st 6lbs...Mr O B Butler 3
Mr J R Raja's Sawyer 9st7lbs carried 10st T R Reyes 4

ALSO RAN.—Babil 10st 7lbs (Mr. Crawford); Rocksand 9st 13lbs carried 10st 6lbs (Southal); Silverbelt 8st 6lbs carried 9st 5lbs (J Taylor) and Rassamossum 8st 6lbt carried 8st 13lbs (Fahad).

BETTING.—5 to 4 against Racer, 2 to 1 Thaboor, 5 to 1 Babil, 8 to 1 Silverbelt and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Racer on rails with Rocksand in the middle and Thaboor on outside raced level for a furlong; then Rocksand fell back and Racer and Thaboor made for home together. At the quarter mile Rassamossum began to come up but only to fall back at the bend where Racer was leading Thaboor. Up the straight Hunter came up with a great run, and although he overhauled Thaboor, he failed to reach the favourite who won by a head 2 1-2 lengths separated Hunter from Thaboor. Time 1 min 28 2-5 secs.

Winner trained by C Bleach.

Totalizator paid Rs. 35 on the winner and Rs. 13-8, Rs. 45-8 and Rs. 12 for places.

3rd Extra Meeting.

Wednesday, August 10.

(Entry closed at 10 a. m. on Saturday, 6th August.)

AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdass' ch c g Forfeit
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m T M S
Mr A S Oomer's b e g Milner II
Mr C K's ch aus m Virbala 14·2
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's bl aus g Mallinyook
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's b aus g Mozart
Mr R R S's bl aus g Comeback 14·2
Mr A J DeSouza's b e m Rose of Malta by Knight of Malt—Rosewarlin (3 years)
Mr A J DeSouza's b aus m Winsome.

NOVICE SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr M Goculdas's g a h Dignum 13 5 3 Rs. 700
Mr M Goculdas's ch a h Mighty Nugget 13-2 Rs 900
Mr M Goculdas's b a h Daulat 14-0 Rs 400
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Midday 13 3 1-4 Rs 500
Mr R S Forage's b a h Bandy Dick 13 3 3-4 Rs 400
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Prince of Wales 13 3 Rs 400
Mr Abdool Gany's g a h Akbil 13-3 1-2 Rs 400
Mr A A Saif's g a h Tures Cap 13-1 Rs 1100
Mr Ram's g a h Duwah 13 3-4 Rs 1200
Mr Saood bin Mahomed's b a h Young Hakim 13 3 1-2 Rs 400
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's ch a h Batoum 13-3 Rs 500
Mr Ahmed Hazamy's g a h Dean Swift 13 2 3-4 Rs 500
Mr Ahmed Deeb's ch a h Dohan 13-2 Rs 500
Messrs D S Mehta and A Yunasee's b a h Jins 13.2 1-2 Rs 400
Mr Newton's b a h Moaseer 13-1 1-2 Rs 900
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Ivan 13-3 3-4 Rs 400
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Jumbud 13 2 3-4 Rs 400
Mr C Fisher's g a h Leader 13-2 Rs 1000

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

PONY HANDICAP.—Light weight handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance 6 furlongs:—

Mr Ever's Murmur..... 1
Mr Norton's Fadgie 2
Mr Scott's Kathleen 3
Mr Field's Solace 4

The Race.—To a quick start Fadgie led closely attended by Kathleen II, Murmur just behind them and Solace last, a position she maintained all the way. At the three furlong post Murmur draw up and won easily by one and a half lengths. Time—1 min. 25 2-5 secs.

THE AUGUST HURDLE PLATE.—A high weight handicap for horses. Distance about 1 mile over 6 flights;—

Mr Highland's Fling 1
Captain Houston's April Fool 2
Mr Piper's Haloya 3
Messrs. Ishaque and Zamrn's Blix... 4

The Race.—The gate went up to a very level start. At the fourth flight Mr. Mile's Senator fell and at the fifth, April Fool and Highland Fling close on the leader. Haloya also going up. Blix was beaten before the home turn. The last hurdle Highlands' Fling cleared first and won very easily by four lengths. Time—5mins. 5secs.

THE MONSOON PLATE, a highweight handicap for horses. Distance 6 furlongs:—

Mr. Norton's True Love..... 1
Mr. Launder's Pressy..... 2
Mr. Leek's Tana..... 3
Mr. Ross' Best China..... 4

The Race.—True Love was quickest out of the gate with Pressy in close attendance, Tana lying at the head of the rest with Best China last. The two leaders were in front all the way and True Love won easily by a length. Time—1 min. 21 secs.

AMATEUR HURDLE PLATE, for horses which have never won a flat race, hurdle race or steeple chase, value Rs. 500 or over. C. W's over 11st. Distance about 1 1-2 miles over 6 flights:—

Mr Steele Perkin's Dalgai..... 1
Mr S T Dutton't Mahomet..... 2
Mr Tanner's Electric Light 3
Mr Glen's Ballycar..... 4

The Race.—There was no delay in getting them away, Mahomet leading two fences from home. Dalgai went up second and coming over the last one full of running beat Mahomet on the flat by one and a quarter lengths. Time—3 min. 6 secs.

THE FORT PLATE (DIVISION 2).—A High-weight handicap for horses which have never won a race; value Rs. 1,000 or over. Distance 6 furlongs.

Isabela 1
Captain Houston's Embrace 2
Messrs Ross and Rowett's Light Medal... 3
Mr J Piper's Sir Ulric..... 4

The Race.—Cairo was quickest out of the gate with Isabela next. After the two furlongs Isabela held a slight lead and they ran on all the way to the home turn in a close pack; here Embrace made her run and hotly challenged Isabella all the way up the run in a fine race resulting in a win for Isabela by a short head. Time—1min. 24 1-5secs.

THE FORT PLATE, (DIVISION 1).—A high weight handicap for horses which have never won a race, value Rs. 1,000 or over. Distance 6 furlongs:—

Mr. M. Gutschke's Wise Hawk..... 1
Mr. R. J. G. Ballantyne's Bird of Freedom..... 2
Mr. G. B. Deakin's Royal Colours..... 3
Mr Holme's Yuba..... 4

The Race.—Royal Colours and Wise Hawk were quickest away, Devil's Limit and Bird of Freedom lying next. Royal Colours led till just before the home turn when Wise Hawk headed her and came up the straight full of running.

THE Deputy Magistrate of Kishoreganj on Saturday convicted a Mahomedan Subedali for disturbance in Rath Jatra festival and molesting a Hindu woman and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

NEWS has been received in Karachi that on the night of the 4th instant, a murderous attack was made by some unknown person or persons on Chandiram Mukhtiarkar of Pano Akil in the Sukkur District. Chandiram sustained some serious wounds, which were caused by an axe. No details are as yet to hand as regards the motive of the crime.

ENGLISH RACING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

A telegram has been received here from London giving the probable starters for the Kingston Park:—

The International Two-Year old plate of 800 sovs:—

Probable starters.—Sir William Bass's Mary Carmichael, Lord Cadogan's Virgin Queen, Mr. Charles Carvoll's Night rider, Lord Derby's Hair Trigger. Mr. J. B. Joel's, Sunstar. Major Eustace Loder's, Canvas Back, Mr. L. Neumann's, Meleager, Mr. John Ryan's Peggy Hyland, and Mr. H. P. Whitney's Colt by Persimmon Dame dor.

The following English racing cable Special has been received by the "Asian" this morning. The Brighton Cup (3years) £485. Run on Wednesday, 3rd August. One and a quarter miles. Lord Rosebery's Avernus, (Plant) 1, Lord Derby's Glacier. (F. Wootion) 2, Mr. T. E, Liddicard's Wolfe Land, (Trigg) 3, Sir Earnest Cassel's Onsis, Sir R. W. B. Jardines Ajattis, Mr. H. P. Nickalls Spanish Prince also ran. (Winner trained by S. Darling at Bechampton) Starting prices. 5 to 2 against Avernus, 4 to 1 against Glacier, 7 to 2 against Wolfe Land. Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

R. G. A. vs. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

THE artillery men scored a good win on the Commercial Gymkhana on Saturday, their score being seven goals to nil. Play was more interesting than the score indicates, but the climatic conditions prevailing were not ideal. In the first half Fleming (2) and Brooke (1) scored and in the second, Watts, O'Keefe, Brooke, and O'Keefe added points. The final account standing:—

R. G. A. ..... 7 goals.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... nil.

The teams were:—

R. G. A.—Goal, Gair; backs: Franklin and Jones; half-backs: Wiggett, Watts and Southcott, forwards: Hewes, Fleming, Brooke, O'Keefe and MacDonald.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—Goal: Popham: backs: Harwood and Chapman, half-backs: Wilkie, Johnstone and Cooke; forwards: Tweddle, Hepworth, Dans Calvert and Brown.

GLOSTERS vs. Y. M. C. A.

THE Glosters only won by 2 goals to nil, one being from a penalty kick awarded in the first ten minutes of the game. The Young Man put up a good fight and considering that throughout the first half they played a man short may be said to have done well. In the second half for fully twenty minutes they had all the play art weak play in the forward line prevented scoring. Harris scored a second goal in the second half. The final score being:—

Glosters ..... 2 goals
Y. M. C. A. ..... nil.

The teams were:—

GLOSTERS.—Goal: Smith; backs: Ruck and Scarfe; half-backs: Barton, Sherwood and Curtis; forwards: Naton, Leahy, Hill, Holme and Harris.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal, Hildreth; backs: Ward and H. Templeton; half backs: Booker, Butler and R. Templeton; forwards: Packe, T. Brewin, Osborne, Maurice and Forkett.

CALCUTTA RUGBY LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

Week-end summary.—The Calcutta F. C. beat Dalhousie by 21 points to nil. The United Services beat the Nomads by five points to nil. Shropshire beat Dalhousie by four points to nil. The Calcutta F. C. beat East York by eleven points to three.

COLONEL W. P. BRAITHWAITE, General Staff Officer 1st grade, has been selected to succeed Brigadier General Capper as Commandant of Indian Staff College next January.

AT St. Mary's, Ticehurst, Sussex, on July 16, Captain Eric Randal Gordon Wilmers. of the Royal Field Artillery younger son of Colonel Wilmer, of the Indian Army, and Mrs. Wlmer, of 91, Warwick Road, S.W., was married to Miss Marjory Louiza Worsley, younger daughter of the late Major-General Richard Worsley, of the Indian Army, and Mrs. Worsley, of Landscape, Ticehurst. The Rev. E. H. Hardcastle, vicar of Maidstone, officiated, assisted by Rev. G. Gray, vicar of the parish. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Captain R. T. Worsley, of the Army Service Corps, wore a gown of ivory satin vleled with ninon. Her bridal veil of tulle covered a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white roses. Lieutenant Francis R. Holt-White, of the Engineers, was best man. The wedding was a quiet one, and a reception was subsequently held at Landscapes.